

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FIVE CENTS A COPY

WAY TO EXTEND PROSPERITY ERA IS POINTED OUT

Less Waste in Production, Distribution and Finance Is Emphasized

CLOSE MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS IS SHOWN

Present Affluence, Says E. A. Filene, Indicates What Can Be Achieved in Future

"Great as is our present prosperity it is only an indication of what our prosperity might be," says Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and international economist, in discussing some economic, moral and ethical business practices necessary to widen and smooth the road to make general prosperity.

"For any one of us to enjoy the greatest possible permanent prosperity we must all," he says, "be highly prosperous. That is, we must have what I call companionate prosperity. We can achieve this only through increased use of mass production and mass distribution, with the resulting low costs and high wages."

"Let us consider for a moment just what prosperity is. The total national wealth—capital—does not make a people prosperous. Business is an exchange of goods and services. Business is prosperous when large amounts of goods are exchanged."

"An individual wage or salary earner is prosperous when he is able to exchange his services for a comparatively large amount of goods. It is obvious that the amount of goods he can secure for a day's work depends first upon the amount of wages he gets, and second, upon the price he has to pay for the things he wants to buy. The higher his wages and the lower the prices of the things he buys, the more prosperous he will be."

"An example of this is the hotel industry whose notable growth in the past few years has been due to the prosperity of people in other lines. As a result it has directly and indirectly given employment to more than 1,000,000 more employees than in 1920 and now ranks ninth among all our industries in value of investment, income and personnel."

When Buying Power Is Cut

"The merchant in a small industrial town learns quickly enough that his prosperity is dependent upon the prosperity of the local community. If they shut down, go on part time or reduce wages he notices the falling off in buying power."

"Naturally he reduces his purchases of goods, and the effect is felt."

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

British Columbia Has New Cabinet

Choice of Members Seen as Endeavor to Get Away From Liquor Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. VICTORIA, B. C.—The new Conservative Government of British Columbia was sworn in here under S. F. Tolmie, Premier, as follows: Attorney-General, R. H. Pooley; Minister of Finance, W. C. Shelly; Minister of Public Works, N. S. Lougheed;

Minister of Mines, W. A. McKenzie; Minister of Education, Joshua Hincliffe; Provincial Secretary, S. L. Howe; Minister of Lands, F. P. Burden; Minister of Agriculture, William Atkinson;

President of the Council, R. W. Bruhn; Minister without Portfolio, R. L. Maitland.

The selection of the Cabinet by the new Premier is accepted generally as an attempt to bring the best available men into the Ministry regardless of purely political considerations. The personnel of the Ministry is believed to foreshadow a determined attempt by the Premier to free the Government from the domination of liquor interests which have been the undoing of the former Liberal Ministry. The men appointed to the Cabinet are recognized as being out of sympathy with these interests.

The new Government will commence immediately to launch its policy of intensive development of agriculture and industry, upon which it was elected. One of its first moves will be to conduct a searching investigation into the economic and financial position of the Province.

RAYON PLANT STARTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. RICHMOND, Va.—Contract for the first group of buildings of the \$4,000,000 rayon plant of the American Chatham Corporation of New York, at Rome, Ga., has been awarded to the Hughes-Foulkrod Company of Philadelphia, and construction has begun.

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Study World Postal Systems



Two Representatives of United States Mail Workers Who Will Attend Fifth Biennial Conference in London in September of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone International. Left to Right—WILLIAM M. COLLINS, President of Railway Mail Association, and THOMAS F. FLAHERTY, Secretary-Treasurer of National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

POLISH DISPUTE AGAIN BEFORE LEAGUE COUNCIL

Germans Seek French View on Rhine Problem as Sessions Open at Geneva

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. GENEVA.—The fifty-first session of the Council of the League of Nations has opened, but in view of the absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand, the meeting attracted less attention than usual. Lord Cusheendun arrived early, followed by W. L. Mackenzie King.

The most interesting items dealt with were the report of the committee of experts on the codification of international law, and the conclusions of the committee appointed to consider an international educational cinematograph institute.

The most important political questions before the Council are the Polish-Lithuanian problem and the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute concerning the compensation that should be paid to expropriated Hungarian landowners in Transylvania. A Hungarian communique to the Council does not suggest that Hungary is inclined to accept the proposal made by Rumania at the last Council meeting for determination of assessment claims which were not ruled out by the Rumanian agrarian reform.

Lithuania Unrepentant. Augustin Waldemaras, Lithuania, appears also to be in an unrepentant mood, and the Council proposes to read him another severe lesson for not accepting its advice to resume normal relations with Poland.

Hermann Müller, the German Chancellor, who comes Monday, will, it is said, open conversations with M. Briand, who is expected on the same day on the question of the Rhineland occupation. Herr Müller will, it is said, ask for a definite reply to the German demand for an early termination of the occupation, the German view being that if further progress is to be made on the road of Locarno a definite decision must be reached on this question.

It is expected that M. Briand will put forward certain counter-proposals by which France is to receive compensation for an early evacuation, and although the Germans are strongly opposed to going outside the treaty, they are expected to be anxious to hear the precise nature of the French proposals.

The Kellogg Pact

Into this picture comes the Kellogg Pact, which the Germans intend to use as an additional argument for removing one of the great causes of friction in Europe. They will also use the anti-war pact as a plea for pushing ahead with disarmament, and Herr Müller will, it is said, make a strong appeal to the Assembly on this point, his view being that an early date should be fixed for summoning an international conference on the limitation of armaments.

The Association of Journalists are credited to the League sent tele-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Hawaiians Propose Song Birds' Haven

Hilo Chamber of Commerce Asks Permit to Import Songsters for Island

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. HILO, T. H.—If present plans materialize, Hawaii may become a paradise for song birds.

Today there are very few song birds on the islands, but the Chamber of Commerce of Hilo is sponsoring efforts to obtain permission from the territorial Board of Forestry and Agriculture to import the birds.

The downy woodpecker, flicker, red-faced warbler, chickadee, brown creeper, house wren, breasted nuthatch, purple martin, night hawk, brush-tit, cliff swallow, American goldfinch and the roadrunner would be included in the group. These birds, it is pointed out, have no destructive habits that would make them undesirable in the islands.

Already the Board of Forestry and Agriculture has approved the importation of such birds as the Chinese thrush, Pekin nightingale, yamagata lark, chachalaca, curassow and guan.

Since the meadow lark is already on the approved list an attempt is to be made to import a number of these birds immediately.

W.C.T.U., 600,000 Strong, Aiding Hoover Cause

Women Taking Up Fight, Regardless of Party Lines, as Dr. Buell

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. EVANSTON, Ill.—Plans to back the Hoover-Curtis campaign through the nation-wide W. C. T. U. organization, some 600,000 strong, were outlined at a national headquarters here during a conference of officers with Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president, who has just returned from Europe.

The pioneer temperance society has been assured the wholehearted support of its southern Democratic leaders in this course, Mrs. Boole stated. Fourteen state W. C. T. U. presidents, she said, are Democrats and all are actively supporting Mr. Hoover, although none of them has indicated any change in her party affiliation. This group includes W. C. T. U. executives in four states where the women's organization is working most ardently in behalf of the Republican candidate—Missouri, Texas, Alabama, and Oklahoma.

Would Abolish Forced Labor. "In the first place, we should urge the abolition of forced African labor both in private and in public, except in cases of emergency. Secondly, we should safeguard native land rights. If the African is deprived of his acreage he loses economic independence and becomes a serf. Finally, all authorities on the subject of native Africa should be urged to support the British and Belgium Governments, that the small farm system of native tillage should be preserved. The native should retain his little patch and not be taken away to work for wages in the mines."

Such an exhibition is regarded as distasteful in itself and aggravated when the combatants have control of the radio stations to carry it on. The commission does not attempt to pass on the responsibility for the dispute but holds that, whoever is to blame, it is not in the public interest, convenience or necessity to permit the two radio stations to regale the inhabitants of Erie with their personal differences. Similar situations are said to obtain in Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg, Pa.

As indicating the care that it takes not to exercise the powers of a censor or invade the right of free speech, the commission points to its decision in the case of WEVD, in New York, the mouthpiece of the Socialist Party and of WIBA in Madison, Wis., a station partly owned by a newspaper which has been spokesman for the La Follette progressive movement. The station is on the air only a limited time and there have been many complaints as to the quality of its service, yet the commission has decided to renew the license.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Irish to Make Ford Tractors

Manufacturing to Be Begun on Large Scale to Meet Demands of Europe

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU. LONDON.—H. S. Cooper, general manager of Ford's automobile works in Manchester, referring to the transfer of the manufacturing plant in Ireland to England, says it is intended to build Fordson tractors in Ireland.

The Cork works are being temporarily employed in making parts for new cars. This is now to cease and while cars and trucks are to be made in England, Cork very shortly will concentrate on the manufacture of tractors. "It has been rather a slow process," Mr. Cooper says, "but today in European countries the demand for tractors is very considerable. Consequently Ford has decided to remanufacture tractors on a large scale for the European market."

"It involves this change in the new plant at Cork for what is coming here to be replaced by a special plant involving new capital expenditure. Ford has stood the cost of the duties imposed here on Irish Free State produce for four years out of his own pocket. Had he been hard-hearted business man he would have stopped Cork four years ago, before the time has come to put that works on a different product."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Prohibition in the Virgin Islands

Charlotte Amalie, V. I. In the old days, under Danish régime, when rum flowed freely, it is remembered that the inhabitants of Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas, found it extremely difficult to keep their streets clean. Finally, a custom was established and put into effect whereby those who imbibed too freely and as a result were disorderly, were compelled to expiate their offenses by cleaning the streets of the city the following morning.

Ironic as it may seem, it was rare indeed that a native Virgin Islander was ever found guilty of this offense. It was the visitor who reveled in

AFRICA EMERGES FROM DARK ERA, SAYS DR. BUELL

Proposal to Invite Canada Into Pan-American Union Supported at Institute

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The day of atrocities has gone from Africa for good; the problem is to protect native land rights, prevent forced labor and preserve the native small farm system, Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association told the Institute of Politics, in summing up the results of personal study of the whole problem.

Work toward the internationalization of the Panama Canal was advocated by Prof. I. J. Cox, of Northwestern University, in the round table conducted by Prof. Charles W. Hackett, an inter-American relation Professor Cox supported the proposal made here Wednesday by Dr. John Barrett, former director-general of the Pan-American Union, that Canada be invited into that organization. He also proposed a series of mandates in the West Indies.

The invitation to Canada, Professor Cox said, "would do more than anything else to fortify as well as to smooth out our own policy in Pan-American affairs."

"The situation in Africa today is serious, but not hopeless," Dr. Buell said, "I am by no means pessimistic in view of the great program made in the last 10 years. The system of mandates has been installed, and governments, particularly Britain and Belgium, have improved the system of education."

As regards the native, it is probably the most serious matter; and rising industrial development must be directed so as to prevent it from conflicting with the natives' rights.

Would Abolish Forced Labor. "In the first place, we should urge the abolition of forced African labor both in private and in public, except in cases of emergency. Secondly, we should safeguard native land rights. If the African is deprived of his acreage he loses economic independence and becomes a serf. Finally, all authorities on the subject of native Africa should be urged to support the British and Belgium Governments, that the small farm system of native tillage should be preserved. The native should retain his little patch and not be taken away to work for wages in the mines."

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Battleship Obeys Wireless Orders

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin. A BATTLESHIP which will run without a single man on board, obeying every order sent to it by wireless from a small accompanying ship, has been tried out by the German Navy in the North Sea. The ship is an old man-of-war, 1200 tons, built 27 years ago. One and a half years were spent on installing the new machinery.

Directed by wireless, it cruised about, made artificial fog, shot rockets into the air, stopped and extinguished oil burners as if it were manned by a crew. It will be used for target purposes.

QUARRELS IN AIR UNDER SCRUTINY OF RADIO BOARD

Four Stations Now on Probation in Effort to Stop Aerial Controversy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. WASHINGTON.—The Federal Radio Commission approves of freedom of speech but it does not propose that private disputes leading perhaps to legal complications, shall be carried on over the radio.

Four stations in Pennsylvania have been placed on probation for 30 days before it shall be decided whether they shall be re-licensed or removed from the air. This action was taken because these stations had been charged with radio-casting "personal disputes." In placing these stations on probation the commission carefully explained that it has no desire to restrict free speech as guaranteed by the Constitution.

As an example of what is going on, the action of two stations in Erie, Pa., is cited. The owners of these stations indulged in continual personal controversy, using their stations for purposes of abuse against each other. The commission does not attempt to pass on the responsibility for the dispute but holds that, whoever is to blame, it is not in the public interest, convenience or necessity to permit the two radio stations to regale the inhabitants of Erie with their personal differences. Similar situations are said to obtain in Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg, Pa.

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CITY PAYS \$125,258.403 FOR SCHOOLS IN YEAR

NEW YORK—Public schools cost this city \$125,258,403.22 during 1927, according to the annual financial and statistical report of the board of education just made public.

This figure shows an increase of \$3,000,000 over what was spent for schools in 1926. It is, however, less than the totals for 1924 and 1925, which were greater by \$32,000,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively.

Teachers' salaries cost the board more than 82 per cent of the total outlay. Nearly 10 per cent of the amount covered the most of plant maintenance and "operation of school plant." The cost of equipment has shown a steady decrease of about one-tenth of 1 per cent each year. The total enrollment for last year was 946,068.

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Ocean Motorboat Trip Abandoned

Trio Who Started for Spain Return on Steamer After Reaching Bermuda

NEW YORK (AP)—Three young men who had hoped to cross the ocean in a 32-foot motorboat have returned to their starting point by liner, having got no further along the deep sea route to Spain than Bermuda and only that far with considerable difficulty.

The young mariners are George and John Brothers, sons of Assistant District Attorney Brothers of New York, and Charles A. Banfield, brother of the president of the Banfield ski plant at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., where the transatlantic motorboat was built.

On Aug. 17 the Trip chugged out of the Hudson's mouth on the 3200-mile trail to Santander, but the mistake had been made, they were sailing their water beakers with red oak instead of white. As a result their water "went bad" almost at once, and for the next five days, days through which the little boat tossed like a cork in stormy seas, they had to depend entirely on canned tomatoes for quenching their thirst.

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The Humanity of Hoover

is illustrated in an incident in Poland during the World War which will be recorded

Tomorrow

in the Sundial

PICK AND SHOVEL ORE PROSPECTOR ENTERS HISTORY

Modern Devices Illustrated at Regional Meeting of Mining Engineers

Engineers with instruments designed to find the hidden wealth of the world accurately and speedily are rapidly succeeding the picturesque prospector who depends on luck and a pick and shovel to locate the treasures of the earth.

Various instruments of the types now being used in the great oil fields and the mining districts of the world are now on exhibition at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in connection with the regional meeting in Boston and Cambridge this week of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. It is with these instruments that the modern prospector goes forth, more often than not, riding in an automobile.

Nearly 40 years ago Baron Eotvos of Hungary developed what is known as the torsion balance, an instrument which he used for making studies of gravity. Today the instrument is being used for locating salt domes with which oil is associated, and several of these delicate instruments, which measure the slightest variation in the gravitational pull of the earth, are on exhibition for demonstration.

Magnetometer on Belt. In a search for ore bodies the modern prospector would carry a magnetometer, some of which are so small as to be attachable, unaided, to the seeker's belt. The instrument measures on a compass needle whether ore sought is totally absent, whether it lies off to the right or left, or whether it is directly underneath. And by the strength of the pull upon the needle, the trained modern prospector may even tell the kind of metal that rests deep beneath his feet.

Radio, also, is used. With slightly larger and more complicated instruments than the others described, the radio miner surveys the ground before he begins to dig. Where surface indications may point to an ore deposit, the radio may show only a surface vein, in which thousands of dollars might otherwise have been expended, only to have it fall before the expenses of digging were paid.

Seismograph Plays Part. Another of the instruments shown, which the modern miner substitutes for his luck and pick and shovel, is the seismograph. Usually used for recording distant earthquakes and similar disturbances, the instrument has now been transported into the metallurgical field.

The seismograph, it was explained, records the transmission of sound through the ear, showing the reflection and refraction of the sound waves. Thus the modern prospector takes the instrument to the desired spot, while an accomplice sets off a heavy explosion several hundred or thousand yards away. By noting the obstacles which the sound has had to go over, under or through in order to reach the instrument, the contents of the intervening ground are deciphered. Thus oil wells and mines are discovered today, sans pick, sans shovel, and sans burro.

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Airship Pioneer



CAPT. ANTON HEINEN

Becomes Citizen of United States

Designer of Dirigibles Passes Examination With Rating of 100 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. TOMS RIVER, N. J.—Capt. Anton Heinen, regarded by aviation authorities as one of the foremost experts on dirigible design and construction, has just become a citizen of the United States.

Captain Heinen passed what Judge Arthur G. Gallagher characterizes as a "brilliant examination." The aeronautical designer completed his test under Augustus White, federal examiner, with a rating of 100 per cent.

Captain Heinen came to the United States to supervise the construction of the dirigible Shenandoah. He has resided in Toms River since coming to this country.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Subway Cases May All Be Arbitrated

Association Offers Services to New York Company in Settling Wreck Suits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. NEW YORK—Arbitration of claims growing out of the Times Square subway wreck here on Aug. 24 has just been urged by the American Arbitration Association.

Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, in a letter to Frank T. Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the subway line, offered to place the complete facilities of the association at the service of the company and the claimants.

"As president of the American Arbitration Association," Mr. Eastman wrote, "I want to offer to you all the facilities of our organization to use at this time as you may desire. If we can be of service to you in any way we shall be only too glad to help."

At the offices of the Interborough it was learned that Mr. Hedley will make no comment upon the arbitration offer until the company's investigation of the wreck is completed.

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ANCIENT SLAVIC TEMPLES UNEARTHED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—Excavations on Rugen Island in the Baltic Sea have led to the discovery of two temples erected by the Slavic races living there in the past. Many idols, urns and knives were also found. The walls of the temple consist mainly of wood, which makes the work especially difficult. Also a small Christian chapel erected there in later centuries was found.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Traffic Gets Thick in the "Outback"

as Explorers and World-Girdlers Meet

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The meeting of two overland expeditions, four flying boats from England and a motorist who had crossed the world in his car, in the northern extremity of Western Australia, marks a notable chapter in that country's transport history, while the converging of the routes of all four expeditions upon a desolate stretch of the coast proved a pleasant surprise for the travelers.

First the members of the MacRobertson round-Australia expedition unexpectedly met the Michael Terry expedition at Walla station. The presence of the four six-wheeled trucks and the cars of the two expeditions at this isolated station "in the outback" was a unique event in the history of the district.

Next day the MacRobertson party

SHIRKING VOTER DECLARED CAUSE OF "BOSS" RULE

Stay-at-Home Citizen, Main Bulwark of Domination by Selfish Minority

EXPERT GIVES FACTS TO BACK CONTENTION

Says People Themselves Are to Blame for Conditions They Loudly Protest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. WASHINGTON—"Danger of domination by a selfish minority always is threatened by the voter who neglects to vote."

"The political clique is remarkably efficient in bringing out its full strength to the polls."

"The voter who stays at home plays directly into its hands."

"But, the more people voting, the less chance there is of a minority getting control."

Thus from his long study of voting in the United States, Simon Michelet, president of the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club, pointed out the menace of the nonvoter in answering the question, "Why Vote?" The Washington attorney backed up his civic warning with figures from several cities where political machines have long held sway. The results they showed in polling a full vote were astonishing. In some instances all but 3 or 4 per cent of the total registered vote was cast in the election.

"If the people would only use their privilege and do their duty in voting," declared Mr. Michelet, "no selfish interest would ever get a general foothold. Many of the evil conditions that have existed in our cities through the permission of the voters never would have been allowed. More than that, if the politicians voted 52 per cent known, in a general election, despite the low vote, the contest is on a higher plane and the outcome is likely to be right."

"It is in our cities where we are brought face to face with the worst examples of penalities for not voting. They make us feel that we get only the sort of government we deserve."

"In the notorious misgovernment of some of our cities lurks the possible danger of neglect on a national scale. If we do not vote, in 20 years or even 50, but if we do not vote for our presidents, some day a strong man like Mussolini may rise up and say:

"I will run your country for you."

"As a matter of fact that is what has happened in a degree already, in a number of municipalities. We have a lot of miniature Mussolinis in the political bosses in power. They didn't take the power to themselves; the voters gave it to them because they didn't vote."

Voting Very Important

"Voting is one of the most important things we can do and yet there is a surprising ignorance about it and some mischievous restrictions are placed on it."

"You would think that the national party organizations would make every effort to get their voters registered. Why, if an automobile dealer has a prospect, do you suppose he waits for the potential customer to come in to buy? By no means; the prospect is more likely to be besieged. Yet, in past campaigns the several national party headquarters could not tell you when registration day fell in the various states, or what the qualifications were."

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did make something of a study, she might be apt to yield her ground to a superior argument, because not thoroughly familiar with the topic. However, it promises to be far different this year.

Split Votes in Families
Prohibition and religion are two subjects that women understand, and on which they feel as well qualified to hold an opinion as the men. The prospect is for more split voting within families than has ever before taken place.

Vigorous advice against being deceived into not voting because of a feeling that one vote would not count when the whole country went to the polls was given by Mr. Michelet.

"Do you know," he asked, "that one presidential election was determined by 1100 votes and another by 3500? Yes, the way that New York's electoral vote was cast for President—and that swung the election from Blaine to Cleveland in 1884—was decided by only 1100 votes."

"California went for Woodrow Wilson in 1916 by 3500 votes, and that was enough to give him the state and the presidency. Now 3500 votes is less than what a single ward in Los Angeles might cast."

"If we elected presidents by the total popular vote, it might indeed seem as if one vote in a possible 35,000,000, as appears likely this year, would be lost, though that is not the way to look at it from any point of view. But as it is, we elect our presidents by the vote in each state. Consequently after a hard-fought campaign we face the possibility of a 'close election' in many states, a single one of which may decide the result."

Importance of Individual Vote
"Any voter, it may turn out, may help shape the outcome with an importance for his vote out of all proportions to the grand total cast."

"No one should mistakenly feel that no matter how an election turns out, it makes no difference to her or him. Our Government molds our conditions in ways that are often imperceptible to us, but vital. We may not recognize that some of the things which not only seem displeasing, but actually harmful in our surroundings are ultimately to be traced back to bad government, for which we ourselves are responsible if we have made no attempt to improve it with our votes."

"Then again if one does not vote, that is no guarantee that his vote will be cast. Some one else may cast it for him. Political corruptionists have become criminally efficient in piling up their totals by hiring men to present themselves in the names of absent voters and fraudulently vote by this impersonation. Thus the indifferent citizen who stays away from the polls may not simply cast a blank ballot; he may unwittingly contribute a vote in favor of interests to which he is in fact greatly opposed."

"Every vote counts. But there is one thing which counts as much as a vote. That is registration. One has to register to vote. This is the rule except in rural territory and small towns in certain states."

"Whoever is eligible to vote for President this fall should first see that his or her name is on the registration books."

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PUBLIC OPINION MUST SUPPORT WAR OUTLAWRY

Dr. Benes Applauds the Efforts Being Made for Universal Peace

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The world congress of churchmen in session in the Parliament house of the Czechoslovakian Republic has adopted a resolution on disarmament requesting "the churches to throw the weight of their educational influence and religious inspiration into supporting the idea that henceforth the peoples in accepting the bonds of their fraternal unity and mutual compacts of concerted collaboration will renounce their unrestricted right of action without regard to international obligations."

The resolution further calls upon the churches "to use their moral influence with the League of Nations and their respective governments to induce them to complete with all possible dispatch the international arrangements necessary for such disarmament."

Socialism and Communism
M. Donnedieu de Vabres, professor of penal law at the Sorbonne, in Paris, in his address on "Certain Developments of the Economic Life and World Peace," declared that governments would be reluctant to resort to war in the future, in view of the likelihood that Socialism and Communism would sweep over the world as a result of the international chaos attending another world-wide military conflict.

Prague then turned to the League of Nations, M. de Vabres denied that the organization was a superstate, adding that "the states are not ready to submit themselves to the supremacy of a political organization endowed with a triple power, executive, legislative and judiciary. The unification of positive right was being realized not under the compulsion of a superstate, but by a more precise understanding of the common interest, by a keener sense of international solidarity and by the intervention of moral forces."

Dr. Benes's Address
Dr. Edward Benes's utterance to the Congress was received with enthusiasm. The Czech Foreign Minister applauded the many efforts now being made to place mankind on an international juridical basis for the complete and final outlawry of war. Then he cautioned the delegates not to depend finally on legal methods for the attainment of world peace, saying, "We are well aware if these obligations, clauses and solemn declarations are not to remain innocuous and are not to prove worthless in case of real conflicts and dangers they must be supported by the public opinion of the whole world. They must spring from the spirit, thought and feeling of people of all classes. There must be anchored new ideological, moral and political orientations of post-war generations and be founded on the universal principles of political, moral and social progress."

New Era of Brotherhood
"On this basis," he concluded, "world peace, which yesterday was Utopia and today is the most serious problem of the present generation, has become a new and lasting reality. The American voice raised at these deliberations was that of Fred B. Smith, chairman of the executive branch of the World Alliance. He said: 'We of this congress join all other kindred organizations in gratitude to God for the greater hope which has become so universal that humanity is moving into a new era of common brotherhood and good will. The best minds of every country are at work in the libraries and laboratories seeking constructive methods by which the various peo-

ple may adjust their difficulties when they arise, by orderly, legal methods rather than by a resort to collective human slaughter. Statesmen are meeting now, not to adopt rules by which future wars will be conducted, but for the purpose of ridding mankind of war altogether.'"

Mr. Smith, after recognizing the value of the Kellogg treaty to peace, insisted, however, as Dr. Benes had done, that international amity was supremely a concern of spirit. On this point he said: "War as a method of composing the differences between races and nations will pass from the scene of human history when it has been made a moral crime against eternal God to organize armies to go out to slaughter human beings. Let it once be fully known that war is the enemy of all religions, and then and not until then will the implements of human destruction be beaten into implements of human service."

Polish Dispute Again Before League Council

(Continued from Page 1)

grams to Dr. Stresemann and to Sir Austen Chamberlain, expressing regret at their absence at Geneva and conveying their best wishes.

The fourth minorities congress arbitrated a telegram to Mr. Kellogg pleading with him to use his influence with the signatories to the anti-war pact for a realization of the rights of minorities. "Grow your own grass," says the president of the congress, "by aiding the outlawing of oppression and violation of our rights to the outlawing of war."

Rumania Transmits Reply to Hungarian Optant Note

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Dr. Argetoniu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in transmitting the reply to the Hungarian optant note of Aug. 23, acknowledges Hungary's refusal of Rumania's proposal to designate a joint delegation for the negotiation of a settlement of indemnities to be accorded to optants. "It is profoundly regrettable," he says, "that the Hungarian Government declines the only way to bring a practical solution of the litigation which neither of the two countries should leave perpetually open."

The reply further regrets Hungary's alleged return to issues already decided by the League of Nations and declares that the Hungarian proposal for the nomination of a neutral arbiter whom the League of Nations financial commission would assist is tantamount to the creation of a body analogous to the mixed arbitral tribunal in Paris, without either Hungary or such a body being obliged to subscribe to the "Geneva principles" decided in 1927, "thus requesting Rumania to renounce all rights whose recognition she obtained from the League of Nations Council."

The note maintains a friendly tone and renews the Rumanian proposal for direct inter-delegate negotiations, despite Hungary's objections, stating that Rumania believes such a method would render inestimable service to the good relations between Hungary and Rumania.

MARION TALLEY COMES OUT FOR HOOVER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Marion Talley, Metropolitan Opera singer, who has just returned from Europe, has announced she "is out for Hoover" because he knows what the farmers need and will follow the Coolidge plan. Miss Talley said she would "sing Mr. Hoover's praises," not in so many notes, perhaps, but to the limit of her vocabulary.

Miss Talley said she was a farmer at heart and nourished an ambition to live on an Ohio farm, although Kansas is her native state.

DIRECT AIR MAIL TO BUENOS AIRES NOW ON PROGRAM

Time From New York Cut From 2½ Weeks to 3 Days in Proposed Schedule

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Direct air mail between New York and Buenos Aires, which will reduce the period of transit from 2½ weeks to three days, is one of the next steps in the development of air service between the two American continents, according to John A. Todhunter, of the Curtiss Export Company.

Mr. Todhunter has just returned here on board the steamship American Legion, of the Munson Line, following an extensive survey of aeronautical development in South America. C. W. Webster, president of the company, is still engaged in the work from which Lieutenant Jean Doolittle and Leigh Wade, army aviators, recently returned to the United States.

"South Americans are giving widespread attention to the development of aviation, both from technical and commercial standpoint," Mr. Todhunter said. "I believe that a mail route between New York and Buenos Aires will be one of the next important developments and will greatly stimulate the progress of air mail and transport throughout the southern continent."

An evidence of the general interest in aviation, Mr. Todhunter added, is contained in the numerous copies of "Nosotros" on sale at newsstands throughout all of the largest cities. This is the Spanish translation of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's book "We."

Africa Emerges From Dark Era, Says Dr. Buell

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro restitution for the institution of slavery. As the chief reservoir of world's capital, the United States has special interest in seeing how its money is used in Africa.

"The American people will wish to know if their capital is to be used in constructive work in Africa," he declared, "or invested in ways that will be harmful to the natives' welfare."

Dr. Buell described the progress of French Government in the territory in Africa under their control. It is a far-dung empire, he said, linked to Paris and covering an area 12 times that of all France, with a population of 12,000,000 people—excluding North Africa and Madagascar. The Gaul entered the Dark Continent, according to Dr. Buell, believing that French civilization could be applied to the man from the jungle. He was undeceived. Now the French are attempting to restrict the earlier powers granted to Senegalese and others and at the same time to build up a native civil service.

In some ways the French system in Africa is more brutal than that of any other European power; in others, more humane, Dr. Buell said, describing the complete disciplinary power of French administrators, and the complete subjugation of the tri-color ignore native land tenure.

More arduous forced labor is imposed by the French than by any other government. Native men, women and children must pay direct taxes, and also "labor tax," nominally a 12-day period of unpaid labor a year, but often stretched far beyond this time. There is the conscript labor army, he said; a black army of the hoe and shovel that must sweat out its duty through three long equatorial years, as contrasted with the single year in the army required from French citizens. Compulsory paid labor is also prevalent.

The lighter side of darker Africa, Dr. Buell explained, is the sympathetic treatment accorded the educated natives by Frenchmen. There is no "color bar" in the French colonies. Concluding, he spoke of the

ORGANISTS OF NATION HEAR OF NEW FIELD

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The reading of a paper on "Music in the Community," by William S. Linell, chairman of the Portland City Music Commission, and another paper entitled, "Anthems for a World Volunteer Choir," by Dr. Harold William Thompson of the New York State College for Teachers, together with the selection of a committee for the choosing of the next convention city, comprised the principal business of the Wednesday session of the twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Organists here.

A recital was given on the municipal organ in City Hall by Dr. Melchiorre Mauro-Cottone of New York in the afternoon and the evening recital was given by Henry S. Fry, solo organist, representing the American Organ Players' Club of Philadelphia.

mandates of Togoland and the Cameroons where, he said, an improvement has been made over the French colonies proper.

Concluding conferences were held in the institute on a variety of subjects. Among others, Mme. Halde Edib finished her word picture of the contrast between the old Turkey of Selamluk and harem with the new Turkey of enfranchised women and American cinema.

Even in those earlier days when the harem was yet prevalent and when there were still Turkish gardens filled "with wistaria, roses, jasmine and honeysuckles," Madame Edib said, the prophet of the time to come, the Turkish woman teacher, trained in the women's normal school in Constantinople, had already arrived. This teacher was the harbinger of the new Turkey. She told the timid women of the harem the history of progress of women who had achieved freedom. Today much of the old romance has fled, but the women are free, the children are the children of every western land. There are even "happers." Veil and harem have gone for good.

Training Offered for Silk Industry

Instruction in Production and Marketing Arranged at Textile School

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Technical training which is intended to equip students to hold profitable positions in the silk industry, is being offered by the Textile High School, 124 West Thirtieth Street, through a course in the manufacture and marketing of silk under the instruction of Joseph S. Kaskel, graduate of the Technical Institute of Weaving at Krefeld, Germany.

The growth of the manufacture and use of rayon, or artificial silk fiber, which now stands third in point of production in the textile field, demands a steady supply of experts in that field, which the Textile High School, under the direction of Dr. William H. Dooley, is doing its part to meet. The course is open to boys who have completed high school or those having its equivalent, and the tuition is free. Since students completing the work in the most satisfactory way will be placed with representative firms, it is demanded that those enrolled be of good character and the possessors of average business ability.

The course is divided into four groups—textile production and production, silk fabric analysis, textile machinery and merchandising. The groups will be given concurrently every school day beginning Sept. 10, 1928, and ending June 30, 1929.

STANDARD OIL OPENS AVIATION DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An aviation department, to be used primarily for testing aviation oils and fuels, has just been organized by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, according to official announcement. A hangar which will be the base of operations is under construction at the Newark Airport.

The department will be under the direction of the Standard Oil Development Corporation, headed by Capt. E. E. Aldrin of the United States Army Air Service and formerly attached at the materials division, Wright Field, Dayton, O. The first airplanes put into service will be a Lockheed Vega, powered by a Pratt & Whitney 400-horsepower Wasp motor, and a Curtiss Robin, powered by a Curtiss Challenger radial aircraft motor.

PLAYGROUND WORK EXTENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—The season of Lincoln's 12 supervised playgrounds has drawn to a close with a total attendance of 64,947, the largest in the history of the playgrounds. Several new activities were added this year, including manual training classes and a circulating library.

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"ALL PARTIES" COMMITTEE IN INDIA REPORTS

Proposal for New Constitution Accepted—Representative Nature Questioned

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—An "All Parties" conference held at Lucknow adopted the report of a committee embodying the proposed new constitution for India. Hazrat Mohani Mahomedan, a Nationalist, was the only dissident standing for complete independence and objecting to the entire scheme on which the edifice was constructed. Mr. Ansari, president of the congress, characterized the report as historic. Never in the chequered history of this country's fight for freedom, he said, had representatives of all schools of thought assembled together to draw up a definite scheme for an Indian constitution as had now been done by the committee. Several representative speakers expressed appreciation at the work of the committee which they considered was calculated to meet everybody's wishes to the best extent possible.

Nationalist Theory Rejected

The Liberal organs point out that the report rejects the whole Nationalist theory that the development of self-governing institutions in India should have a system devised by its own people and adapted to their special culture, traditions and aptitude. The talk of India developing any other system than a purely western one, they say, is "pure moonshine." Because an educated Indian's whole conception of law, politics and public rights is derived from British sources. So long as the new constitution is self-determined and acceptable to the country, none need mind borrowing England's forms in its making. Nationalist theory, they say, once India is freed from its present bondage, its Constitution will not fail to reflect the full genius of the people.

Based on Dominion Model

The report as accepted embodies the proposals for a new constitution for India based on the Irish Free State and other British overseas dominions model. It is disputed, however, to what extent this report expresses the views held at all generally amongst the Indian masses.

The Manchester Guardian, which is a strong supporter of the increased autonomy of India, for example, says: "The signatories to the report do not represent the bulk of the Mohammedan community, the non-Brahmin parties of Bombay and Madras or the depressed classes, and it is also very doubtful whether they represent the Hindus or the Sikhs of the Punjab."

Referring to the conference, the Daily Telegraph says: "Its title is an obvious misnomer, for only those sections of opinion which are committed to boycotting the Simon Commission have taken part in its proceedings." They know, this journal adds, that their scheme is "wrecked."

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as soon as launched upon the proposed mixed Hindu and Moslem electorate, which, in 90 per cent of the Moslem community, would never consent to substitute it for the system of communal electorates now in being. They know that the Sikhs, Non-Brahmins, and "depressed classes," to name no other elements, repudiate the scheme, and they know that the extremists of the Swaraj are already up in arms against the proposal which contemplates India remaining with the Empire."

G. O. P. Veterans Program Upheld

Mrs. Rogers Says \$500,000,000 Appropriated for Care of Service Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—A portion of Governor Smith's acceptance speech was "a direct criticism of aid given the veterans by the people of the United States," Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, declared here.

"In this acceptance speech," she said in a prepared statement, "Governor Smith attacked the appropriation for independent bureaus not responsible to any cabinet officer. By this statement Governor Smith made a direct criticism of the aid given the veterans by the people of the United States. One of the largest appropriations included in the Federal Government is included in the appropriation for independent bureaus. It is the appropriation for the United States veterans' bureau, which, in 1928, amounts approximately to \$500,000,000."

"It is by this means rather than by empty words that the grateful American people, to use Governor Smith's own words, recognized its debt to the men who offered themselves in our hour of need. If we cut down the appropriation for the veterans' bureau, we cut down the aid to our veterans."

HEADS PROGRESS ON AIRPORTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj. John Berry, manager of the Cleveland (O.) airport, has been appointed chairman of the airport section of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, organized to unite all United States commercial airports for standardization of rules and service. Clarence Chamberlain, transatlantic flier, was named vice-chairman.

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IRELAND GIVES ROYAL WELCOME TO MR. KELLOGG

Secretary of State Is Presented with the Freedom of Dublin City

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUBLIN — Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, upon his arrival with William T. Cosgrave at Kingston aboard the Detroit, was officially welcomed to Ireland by Ernest Blythe and other Free State ministers, receiving a salute of 18 guns. The Detroit returned the salute with 21. Mr. Kellogg said he was pleased with the events of the past few days and was glad to visit Ireland for the first time. He expects to stay in Ireland until Monday, returning by the Detroit to Cherbourg to catch the Leithian for home. Free State airplanes flew overhead as the American cruiser came to anchor. He was cheered by the crowd on landing at Kingstown, where addresses were presented. He at once motored to Dublin, where he received the freedom of the city at the Mansion House.

These ceremonies over, Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Kellogg motored to Phoenix Park, where the Secretary of State will stay as the guest of Frederick A. Sterling, the American Minister. The party was accompanied by a mounted escort of Free State troops. The American legation is beautifully situated on Phoenix Park, with a view of the Dublin mountains. Mr. Kellogg is to be entertained by the Free State Ministers at the Shelbourne Hotel, afterward going to a reception at La Plaza ballroom, the biggest auditorium in Dublin, where all the leading citizens have been invited to meet him.

Cordiality of French Toward Dr. Stresemann Is Strongly Emphasized

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS — The treaty for the renunciation of war has been signed. Captains and kings have departed. The question being asked and which is absorbing everyone is, namely, As the result of this historic pact and the conversations surrounding the event how have Franco-German relations been affected? The rapprochement of France and Germany has undoubtedly been advanced through the visit of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann to Paris. No one gainsays this. His coming was a momentous occasion which the Government fully realized.

For the first time in 60 years a French Government has officially received a German cabinet minister.

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Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, and Dr. Stresemann have actually been brought face to face and a new basis of understanding between the French and German states has thus been laid. As previously noted, the great problems of the Rhineland evacuation, reparations and interrelated debts were skirted in the meeting of the Premier and the German Foreign Minister. It was neither the time nor the place to thrash out these matters, but such obvious amity was created as will make future conversations much easier.

As Dr. Stresemann left the Quai d'Orsay, after his first call on arriving in Paris, the large crowd which had gathered was unmistakably and spontaneously warm in the greeting of the German Foreign Minister as he emerged from the building. This is a sign of that public sentiment which desires friendship with the Germans. Nor could one fail to remark that Aristide Briand had Dr. Stresemann on his right, both at the table before which the pact was signed and at the banquet the same evening.

Frank B. Kellogg Causes Historic Precedents

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ABOARD U. S. S. DETROIT, via Radio from Fishguard—Frank B. Kellogg, bearing the original treaty he had just signed, renouncing war, and in company with William T. Cosgrave, arrived in Dublin on the cruiser Detroit, causing the historical precedents of a British dominion chief being carried aboard an American war vessel, and also of a United States Secretary of State visiting the Irish Free State officially. The ceremony of welcome at Kingstown Harbor, not only paid a great tribute to Mr. Kellogg and the peace pact, but also to Irish-American friendship. For the first time in history, a foreign vessel gave an official salute to the Irish Free State, firing a salvo of 21 guns in reply, the Irish salute being fired from a British ship. This courtesy was made possible only after consultation between London, Dublin and the American Embassy at Paris.

The Kellogg-Cosgrave party was officially welcomed at Kingstown by Frederick A. Sterling, U. S. Minister, with the Irish Cabinet who came aboard the Detroit. Mr. Kellogg received a short address of welcome from the Kingstown township, afterwards leaving in an automobile for the Dublin City Hall where he was given the freedom of the city. He then proceeded to Mr. Sterling's residence on the outskirts of Dublin. Since the schedule of entertainment thus far prepared is light Mr. Kellogg hopes to enjoy a rest at Mr. Sterling's.

So far only two dinners and receptions are scheduled in Dublin, a banquet at the United States legation, where Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Kellogg will both speak, and on Saturday

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Upper—James D. Henderson of Boston Stands Beside His Miniature Library. Between His Thumb and Forefinger May Be Seen an Item in His Collection Too Small Even for the Little Bookcases. Circle—Said to Be One of the Smallest Books in the World, Every Verse of This Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam May Be Read Without a Magnifying Glass. Lower—There Are a Dozen Books in This Tabletop Held by Mr. Henderson, All of Which Are a Part of His Collection of 700 Tiny Volumes.

the Governor-General, James McNeill, will tender a dinner, receptions following both evenings. Mr. Kellogg spent a restful 24 hours aboard the Detroit en route from Havre to Dublin, although he took time to send several messages to French officials, thanking them for his pleasant visit. Among these was a telegram to M. Briand saying: "I feel quite sure that the work accomplished will mark a new epoch in international relations. My collaboration with your great work will always remain one of the most pleasant recollections of my official life." Mr. Kellogg was also pleased to receive a telegram from Bolivia expressing that country's readiness to adhere to the treaty immediately. The former also received by the Detroit's wireless summary, the United States press editorial opinion which he read thoroughly expressing much pleasure at the favorable reception of the treaty culmination.

Lord Cushendun Gives Views on New Pact

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Lord Cushendun, speaking of the reaction of the Kellogg pact on the question of disarmament, said at the British press meeting that undoubtedly the whole problem would be affected by the signing of the anti-war pact. "I can hardly believe," he said, "that it will have no effect upon disarmament, for it would be a logical absurdity that all the world should renounce war and should not take the step to renounce the means of making war."

Lord Cushendun does not, however, expect that there would be any striking effect very quickly. He doubted whether a nation would immediately consider the signing of the pact a justification for scrapping their armies and navies. They would wait for some proof of the value of the pact in the growth of the peace sentiment of the world and the general confidence that war had been banished. He believed that when disarmament would come about as a gradual process in the evolution of peace.

"We must not," he said, "look for immediate or drastic results. But for myself I believe the Kellogg pact will be of extreme value to the peace of the world."

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What is authoritatively stated to be the world's largest collection of unusual little books does not lie under dust-protecting glass, within the depths of some great museum or library. It is gathered in a little house on a little street but a few steps from Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.

The collection is the property of James D. Henderson, a Boston real estate dealer, and consists of approximately 700 "volumes," few of which are more than three inches in height. Many of them are so small as to rest comfortably upon a two-cent postage stamp.

In fact, a dozen among the collection may lay valid claim to ranking among the world's smallest books. Mr. Henderson demonstrates that 12 volumes may be supported at once in a single tabletop. Probably, he states, this is the largest heaping spoonful of literature in history.

Great Literature Is Shown
The books used for this literary feat are a Koran; an English dictionary of 12,000 words; a Galileo

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Short Patent—High Gluten
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MAKE "GLAD" FEET

A real comfort shoe that carries weight on outside of feet yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.

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Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

AMERICANS TO OPEN PLAYHOUSE IN PARIS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Announcement that the first American theater ever established on the Continent of Europe will be opened in Paris in October, 1929, was made by Orson Kilborn, who has just arrived here on board the steamship Berengaria of the Cunard Line. Mr. Kilborn said he was acting as associate of Mendell Phillips Dodge, producer, who originated the scheme.

The venture is being financially backed by 100 Americans acting as "founders" of the movement. Support is expected from the 50,000 American residents in Paris and the more than 300,000 American summer tourists in the French capital, Mr. Kilborn said. Plays presented in the Paris theater will be selected as typical of American life and be presented by American actors in the English language.

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JUDY NEILSON'S
130 Montague Street, near Henry
LUNCHEON, 11:30 to 2
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DINNER, Daily except
Sundays, 5 to 7:30, \$1
Afternoon Tea served
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NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORKERS

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ARE you going to the theater or movies tonight?
ARE you dining out today?
ARE you sending your boy or girl to school or summer camp?
ARE you in need of office or domestic help?

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where a complete list of local and national advertisers is kept. These advertisers are indexed by name and the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are traveling, or planning a trip, a complete set of folders covering a wide range of territory is available, with information as to schedules fares and routes.

"Plan Your Trip With Monitor Advertisers"

The Christian Science Monitor
270 MADISON AVENUE

to be equally wide, running as it does from cook books to verse, and from miniature newspapers down to telephone directories, that are so small as to necessitate the use of a magnifying glass.

Perhaps the most interesting division of Mr. Henderson's collection is the 150 Bibles it includes. There are Bibles in the Icelandic tongue, a hieroglyphic Bible, a Mormon Bible, Bibles in Dutch, German, Latin and English. There are tiny histories of the Bible, even smaller copies of the famous Thumb Bible of John Taylor, and one copy of the New Testament that measures 11-16 x 9-16 inches.

And perhaps the most interesting little volume is a copy of Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam which measures less than five-sixteenths of an inch square. Despite the fact that the entire 100 verses are printed on pages less than one-quarter inch, the book may be read without the use of a magnifying glass. It is housed in a tiny box signed on a solid gold finger ring.

Nor does this miniature library lack ingenious housing. Bookcases have been built in which the traditional five-foot bookshelf is reduced to a matter of inches. For one part of his library Mr. Henderson has cut the inside from an ordinary sized volume, lining the hollow interior with shelves. Upon opening the book the would-be reader now finds 47 volumes within one.

Bibliophiles who concentrate their interest on miniatures, Mr. Henderson states, are known as microphilis. Because of the comparative rarity of little books and their high cost, he asserts, there are probably not more than two dozen microphilis in America, and hardly more in Europe.

Microphilis now have a club, known as The LXIVMOS, and pronounced as The Sixty-four-mos. Their monthly magazine, of which Mr. Henderson is scrivener, is as unique as their club. Every issue appears from a different city, the last having come from Paris, with previous issues coming from Mountain View, Calif.; from Baltimore, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Brooklyn and Boston.

Liquor Blamed for Appalling Part in Nation's Crime Bill

Indirect Results of Alcohol Traced in Records of Parolees by Professor of Law—Supremacy in Industrial World Credited to Sobriety of Workers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The part that liquor plays in producing the annual crime bill of the Nation, estimated at \$13,000,000, by the Baumes Crime Commission in New York, "is simply appalling," in the opinion of Judge Andrew A. Bruce, professor of law at Northwestern University and president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

"No one can accurately estimate the cost of alcohol to the Nation," Judge Bruce added. "The statisticians as a rule confine themselves to a tabulation of the direct results, such as the number of crimes committed while intoxicated, of the accidents which have been occasioned by drunken drivers. The indirect results are much more significant and much more costly."

Origin Found in Poverty
"A study of the lives of hundreds of parolees has disclosed to me the fact that in the great majority of the crimes which have been committed by supposedly sober men and boys, the origin of the crime was the poverty and the lack of self-respect and self-control and the selfish desires which a career of dissipation had caused."

When received at correctional institutions, prisoners nearly always deny they use liquor, but a close study of their nearly always reveals, he said, a liquor taint.

"There can be no question, Judge Bruce asserted, that the industrial supremacy of America is chiefly due to the fact that 'as a people we have been sober.'"

"Our laboring men, our merchants, our farmers have been sober," he said. "There is a lot of nonsense talked about the harmlessness of wine imbibing, beer drinking and whisky drinking."

Backed By Both Parties

"It is a significant fact," he continued, "that in America two great political parties have declared for the enforcement of the liquor law. The cynical say that our representa-

tives drink wet and vote dry. The controlling fact is that they vote dry. 'They vote dry because they think their constituency wants them to. They know that the employers of labor want an efficient laboring class. They know that the farmers of the Northwest cannot afford to lose their harvests by the drunkenness of the harvesters and of the threshers. They know that industry demands that the workers shall be sober.'"

VIRGINIA INDUSTRIES SHOW MARKED GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LURAY, Va.—A marked growth in Virginia industries is shown in a report made by John H. Hall, Virginia Commissioner of Labor, to Governor Byrd, with nearly \$300,000,000 building and construction work now under way.

More than \$8,000,000 in manufactured output is the value placed on 1927, marking a gain of more than \$1,000,000 over 1926. Thirty leading industries, the commissioner's figures show, have an annual output of more than \$4,000,000 each. These figures do not include millions of dollars now being expended in government plants or by municipalities.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Have You Heard About The Carlson Sisters?

In 1907 the Carlson Sisters established in Brooklyn a beauty parlor which has expanded into the present well-known establishment in the Brooklyn Shopping District. The very good reputation of Carlson & Carlson is due to the following two reasons:

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SECOND: The thorough experience of the Carlson Sisters under whose supervision each customer is served.

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Afternoon Tea in the cabin (a unique room just over the roof), from 3 to 4:30.

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baking secrets

ORANGE BISCUITS

Use hot biscuit recipe you will find in each package. Into the flour and shortening mixture grate the rind of 1 orange. Roll dough out to 1/4 inch thickness. Butter one-half the dough and fold the other half over. Dip lump sugar in orange juice. Place a lump between each biscuit. Bake. This recipe makes about 20 biscuits, and the juice of 1/2 orange is sufficient to take care of the sugar.

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or send 2c postage for Jenny Wren Recipe Folder, or the for beautifully colored book containing 33 splendid recipes. Address: JENNY WREN CO., Dept. C-8, Lawrence, Kansas.

Jenny Wren
Ready-Mixed FLOUR

How about next year's vacation?

NOW IS THE TIME to start a fund for vacation expenses next year. Many people provide for vacations in advance by regularly putting aside a small amount from regular income. Such a fund will earn interest as you save it. Remember—deposits made on September 1st, 4th and 5th will draw interest from September 1st.

The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1889
58th Street and Madison Avenue

SMITH DEFENDS COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor in Address at
Syracuse Explains Big
Appropriations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Governor Smith
disappointed farm leaders here at
the annual farm dinner just given by
Jerome L. Barnum in connection
with the State Fair by failing to dis-
cuss agriculture except in a general
way after agricultural leaders,
speaking before him, had explained
the serious situation they are facing.

Instead of explaining what he, as
presidential candidate of the Demo-
cratic Party, proposes to do about
farm relief, further he was followed by
a speech outlining it, he launched into a
defense of his record of expenditures
in New York State in anticipation of
attacks for extravagance.

The farm leaders were frankly
disappointed for they had expected
the Governor to meet the situation
they presented in his characteristic
manner.

Serious Situation
Albert Russell Mann, Dean of the
College of Agriculture at Cornell
University, opened the discussion by
stressing the interdependence of the
farm and industry. He was followed
by Charles R. White, president of the
Farm Bureau Federation; Fred J.
Freestone, Master of the New York
State Grange; Fred H. Sexauer, president
of the Dairywomen's
League, and Howard M. Gore, Gov-
ernor of West Virginia, all of whom
emphasized the serious agricultural
situation.

Governor Gore argued at length
that farm relief legislation is not
class legislation, a point Governor
Smith had made in his acceptance
speech, and Mr. Sexauer said the
average gross farm income is \$1900
and the average net income \$834.
Then, turning directly to the Gov-
ernor, he expressed the hope that
"whatever party is in power the next
four years will give the same consid-
eration to agriculture that it gives to
industry."

Sideswaps Farm Question
Governor Smith arose to speak.
The audience of representative farm-
ers and farm leaders grew tense, ex-
pecting him to expand on his farm
relief utterances. Instead he told of
another farm meeting two or three
years ago, where he invited his audi-
ence to present recommendations to
him and said that all they presented
was a request for an appropriation
of \$1,200,000 for a new plant indus-
try building at Cornell.

Then he went into state finances
and declared that the increased ex-
penditures of the state during his
administrations were for education,
highways and bridges, public build-
ings, hospitals, prisons and other
causes. He declared that all the
money had been appropriated by Re-
publican legislatures and that last
year all the Republicans could elimi-
nate from his \$22,000,000 budget was
\$25,000. Governor Smith asserted
that the real cause of high taxation
is the wastefulness of local govern-

ments and asked if there was any
reason why a supervisor of a town
should receive \$45,000 a year in fees,
as some have. He explained other
wastes and advised his audience to
"strike at the root of the evil."

Bray Heads Committee
At the meeting of the Democratic
State Committee, when M. William
Bray of Utica was elected state chair-
man and James A. Farley of Rock-
land as secretary, the Governor
mounted the platform and delivered
a speech urging the state organiza-
tion to action. He told the committee
that they must not rely on the efforts
of the national committee, but must
go out and work to keep the Demo-
cratic Party in power. He declared
it to be his belief that the people
of the state were not ready to turn
over to the Republicans the carrying
out of the "reforms" in government
he had instituted during his four
years as chief executive.

"They want the friends, not the
enemies, of those reforms to see
them through," he said.

**Salesmen's League
for Smith Planned**

NEW YORK (AP)—Herbert L.
Schamberger, New York, insurance
agent of Milwaukee, who eight years
ago formed a league of salesmen in
New York State for the support of
the Republican candidates, Harding
and Coolidge, has been elected Demo-
cratic national headquarters that he
will form a similar league for Gov-
ernor Smith and Senator Robinson.
In a letter to Franklin D. Roose-
velt, chairman of the Democratic
National Advisory Committee, Mr.
Schamberger stated he had always
been a Republican before, but that
he is now a Smith supporter because
of the prohibition issue.

**Mrs. Robins Says Women
in Industry Favor Hoover**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Because of Herbert
Hoover's stand for the enrichment of
the American home and his belief in
laws to protect women and children,
he will get the vote of the women in
industry, according to Mrs. Raymond
Robins, honorary president of the
National Woman's Trade Union
League, who has just accepted chair-
manship of the industrial women's
division of the Republican National
Committee.

**New York State Labor
Session Indorses Smith**

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—A resolu-
tion indorsing the candidacy of
Gov. Alfred E. Smith for the presi-
dency was adopted by the sixty-fifth
annual convention of the New York
State Federation of Labor.
The vote on the resolution was by
acclamation and two of the dissent-
ing delegates succeeded in having
their "noes" recorded after the noise
incident to the vote had subsided.

HECKSCHER AIDS PARKWAY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—August Heckscher,
New York philanthropist, has
just given \$10,000 to aid a survey for
a Long Island parkway, Robert
Moses, Secretary of State and chair-
man of the Long Island park council,
announced. Mr. Heckscher recently
gave more than \$200,000 toward the
development of parks and parkways
on Long Island.

UNITY IN G. O. P. RANKS IS MAJOR AID TO HOOVER

Progressives and Regulars
Join Hands for Success
of Party

By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON—The backbone of
Herbert Hoover's drive for the Presi-
dency, and one of the major factors
upon which he is basing his con-
fidence of ultimate success, is the unity
that exists this year within the Re-
publican Party, it is found here.

For the first time since the 1908
campaign there are no serious politi-
cal defections or bolters within the
party. For the first time in two
decades Republican progressives and
regulars are joined in a common ef-
fort to elect the party's presidential
candidate.

Not only are these two heretofore
bitterly opposed groups united in a
common election effort, but each had
an important part in the naming of
the presidential nominee. William
E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, leader
of the Progressives, played a vital
role in the final drive that put over
Mr. Hoover at the Kansas City con-
vention.

Counts on Progressive Aid
It is upon the progressives that
Mr. Hoover is counting for the hold-
ing of important agricultural states in
line, and also for influential aid
in this campaign in the closely con-
tested East. One of the most active
and effective campaigners so far de-
veloped by the Republicans is Smith
W. Brookhart, Senator from Iowa.
Mr. Brookhart has already been in
the field for several weeks, touring
the corn belt states. He is speaking
daily to large crowds of farmers,
with his addresses being radio-cast.
When Mr. Hoover was in Iowa re-
cently, he was informed by victory
leaders that the Brookhart campaign
was an important factor in the
breaking down of an unfriendly
sentiment to the Republican candi-
date that had been engendered dur-
ing the determined nomination strug-
gle.

Campaign plans call for such re-
presentative leaders of the party as
Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary
of State; former Governor Miller of
New York; Governor Morrow of Ken-
tucky; Franklin W. Port, Representa-
tive from New Jersey; Ogden Mills,
Undersecretary of the Treasury;
Hiram Johnson, Senator from Cali-
fornia; Mr. Borah, Mr. Brookhart,
Gerald P. Nye, Senator from North
Dakota; Peter Norbeck, Senator from
North Dakota; and other Progres-
sives joining hands in an intensive
campaign throughout the eastern
states.

To Decentralize Campaign
It is authoritatively known that
Mr. Hoover is grounding much of his
campaigning activities upon these
and other leaders. It is his plan to
decentralize the Republican cam-
paign as much as possible, placing
the task and responsibility of making
the fight in the states upon state
leaders.

Mr. Hoover believes in decentrali-
zation. His work as food administra-
tor, in the various relief activities
he led, and as head of the Depart-
ment of Commerce, was based on the
placing of responsibility upon care-
fully selected chiefs. This is the
program for his presidential cam-
paign.

It has already proved productive
of a harmony and unity within the
party that it has not known for 20
years. It also is making for economy
in costs. It is Mr. Hoover's plan to
confine national committee expendi-
tures to radio, educational literature,
publicity and executive outlays only.
Because of this program and a
drastic budgeting of all fiscal affairs,
Mr. Hoover expects to be able to hold
the campaign costs to approximately
\$3,000,000, considerably less than es-
timated expenditures of his Demo-
cratic opponents, and about the same

that Republicans spent in the 1924
Coolidge campaign.

No Campaign Defect
Such a plan will also preclude any
campaign defect; an item that is
emphatically opposed by Mr. Hoover.
By decentralizing his campaign
and giving the various Republican
leaders opportunity to enter the con-
test actively, Mr. Hoover will be able
to confine himself to a minimum of
formal addresses. The Republican
candidate has no definite plans as
to the number of the formal speeches
he will make during the campaign
but he does not expect them to ex-
ceed eight or ten at the most.

These, for the most part, will be
made in the East. In the final stages
of the campaign Mr. Hoover will
again turn to the West. There he
will make at least three important
speeches, in addition to a number of
informal talks to smaller crowds.

To Radio-cast Speeches
Two of the most important speeches
of the campaign will be made in New
York City and Boston. The exact
dates for these meetings have not
yet been fixed. They will take
place, however, before Oct. 15, and
will be radio-cast over the entire
country.

Other speeches are being projected
for Chicago, St. Louis and Minne-
apolis. Hundreds of invitations from
all over the country are pouring in
upon Mr. Hoover. Many are from the
South, where the campaign has yet
been given to the possibility of
Southern campaigning by the Re-
publican candidate. A decision on
this will depend on a survey of the
political situation there that is now
being made.

Work Sent to Maine
In order to make an impressive
showing in the September 13 elec-
tions in Maine Mr. Hoover has sent
Herbert Work, Republican national
chairman, to meet state leaders there
and to give personal attention to the
campaign in that state. Dr. Work
will meet county chairmen, Governor
Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from
Maine, Arthur R. Gould (R.), Sen-
ator from Maine, and members of
the House.

The Republican campaign in Maine
is said to have been conducted with
unusual thoroughness. It is the de-
sire of Republican executives not
only to carry the State but to make
an impressive showing in doing so.
According to conservative reports
received by Mr. Hoover there is
every indication that this will be the
case.

Campaign Among Negroes
Campaign plans among Negro vot-
ers have been formulated and are to
be gotten under way at once. Dr.
John R. Hawkins, chairman of the
executive committee of the Colored
Voters' Division of the Republican
Party, conferred with eastern and
western Negro leaders and reported
to Mr. Hoover that sentiment among
his race was strongly in his favor.

Special attention will be given this
year by the Republican management
to Negro voters. They are to be
organized and a campaign will be
conducted among them.
According to Mrs. Ellen Yost, na-
tional committeewoman from West
Virginia, and active in the campaign
among the Negro voters, Negro
women are deeply interested in pre-
venting the Eighteenth Amendment
and strict enforcement of the law.
Mrs. Yost declared the Negro women
view prohibition as a great boon to
their race and are anxious to pre-
serve and continue its existence. Be-
cause of this concern they are enthu-
siastically supporting Mr. Hoover,
she said.

**New York Women to Lay
Plans to Aid Hoover**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—County chairmen and
vice-chairmen of Republican
women's committees in New York
State will gather at Montauk Point,
L. I., on September 5 to 6 to discuss
plans for their campaign for Herbert
Hoover. The women political work-
ers will be the guests of Mrs. Charles

H. Sabin, national committeewoman
from New York, who will hear re-
ports of conditions in the state and
from these reports lay plans for their
campaign.

While the women will devote their
attention primarily to the state, they
will be on call for service nationally
if desired.

**Senator Johnson's
Lead Increasing**

**Polls 287,828 Votes to Mr.
Randall's 58,445 From Two-
Thirds of Precincts**

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—
Senator Hiram W. Johnson continues
to pile up an overwhelming majority
for the Republican senatorial nomi-
nation upon additional re-urns from
Tuesday's primary election. He will
contest with Minor Moore, an attor-
ney of Los Angeles, Democrat, for
the United States senatorship at the
general elections in November.

With returns from 6158 of Cali-
fornia's 9082 precincts, Mr. Johnson
had 287,828 votes, compared with 58,
445 cast for Charles H. Randall of
Los Angeles, former Representative
in Congress, who opposed him for
the Republican nomination.

Mr. Moore, who ran alone for the
Democratic nomination, was given
30,502 votes from the same precincts.
In the eighth congressional district,
where Representative Arthur M.
Free of San Jose and Mrs. Cecelia
O. Casserly of San Mateo ran on both
the Republican and Democratic
tickets, there were prospects that
Mr. Free as a Republican would
oppose Mrs. Casserly, Democrat, in
the November election.

Representative Henry E. Barbour,
seeking re-election to Congress from
the seventh district as a Democrat,
received 8841 votes from 758 pre-
cincts out of 822 while John H. Fair-
weather, Republican of Redding, re-
ceived 5091.

Farmers' Association

Lauds Democratic Plank
SEDALIA, Mo. (AP)—Resolutions
indorsing, in effect, the national
Democratic platform, were adopted
by the Missouri Farmers' Associa-
tion at the close of its twelfth an-
nual convention here.

While neither of the presidential
candidates was mentioned by name,
the resolutions asserted the farm
leaders were treated with "con-
tempt" at the Kansas City conven-
tion, where Frank O. Lowden, an
able and fearless friend of agricul-
ture, was hopelessly beaten.

**Edgerton Lauds
Hoover in Speech**

**Prohibition Party's Nominee
for Vice-Presidency
Accepts Honor**

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP)—Denounc-
ing Governor Smith's position and
charging that the Democrats and
Republicans have "crucified prohibi-
tion" between them, James A. Edger-
ton accepted the Prohibition Party's
nomination for the Vice-Presidency,
at the same time praising Herbert
Hoover, "not as a partisan but as a
man" because of his stand on the
dry laws.

"Let it be understood that if, or
whenever, we support Herbert
Hoover, we support him not as a
partisan, but as a man," Edgerton
said, "because he stands for the
Eighteenth Amendment in its in-
tegrity; because he favors strength-
ening and not weakening the Vol-
stead Act; because he is pledged to
the enforcement of that act, and be-
cause his whole life has shown that
his heart is in humanitarian causes."

William F. Varney of Rockville
Center, N. Y., presidential candidate
of the Prohibition Party, who was
notified of his nomination Aug. 9,
spoke briefly but did not mention
Mr. Hoover.

Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York,
national chairman, delivered the
notification speech.

Blaine Is "On Fence"
RACINE, Wis. (AP)—Senator John
Blaine, in an answer to an inquiry,
said he had not yet made up his
mind who he would support for
President in the coming election.

He said that he was waiting for
an expression of Mr. Hoover's attitude
on the Blaine bill to prevent fed-
eral judges from issuing labor in-
junctions before making the deci-
sion of who he would support.

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SCHOOL OF ARTS OF WIDE SCOPE NOW ADVOCATED

Proposal Made at Columbia
Calls for Collaboration
With Architecture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Advocacy of a great
school at Columbia University that
would make possible collaboration of
the arts of sculpture, painting, and
landscape gardening with architec-
ture has been made by Prof. William
A. Boring, director of the School of
Architecture at Columbia, in his an-
nual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray
Butler, president of the university,
which has just been made public.

Professor Boring is associated with
two prominent institutions which
now systematically foster a collabo-
ration of these arts. These are the
American Institute of Architects, of
which he is a trustee and treasur-
er.

"Columbia, admirably located and
having a vigorous school of architec-
ture and a great art library, could
bring to herself the master archi-
tects, painters, sculptors, and land-
scape architects who would enter en-
thusiastically in creating a great art
school," Professor Boring declared
in his report.

Explaining that a new expression
of art was to be expected from the
"changing ideals of social life, the
accumulation of wealth and a
vigorous, intelligent people," he em-
phasized that the Nation's art begins
with its architecture. He spoke of
the development of the other arts
as being inevitably associated with
that of architecture.

Receiving a prospect of re-
ceiving a valuable art collection as a
nucleus of a museum for instruction
in art," Professor Boring de-
clared. A modest beginning could be
made by acquiring a plot of land
large enough for future development
and on it arrange for a museum
studios, classrooms, exhibition rooms
and other facilities so placed that
expansion could take place as the
school grows.

**CHINESE PROTEST
FOSSIL SHIPMENTS**

PEIPING (AP)—An attempt to pre-
vent Roy Chapman Andrews from
taking out of China the 85 crates of
fossils which he brought back from
the Gobi Desert has been made by
the Chinese Historical Preservation
Commission. This body has been
joined in its protest by the Peiping
Political Commission.

The historical commission tele-
graphed to the Nationalist Govern-
ment at Nanking urging that curi-
os

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Store
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pleasant place
to shop.

BALTIMORE, MD.

NEXT WEEK

**SALE of
Boys' Glen Eagle
KNICKERS**

JOEL GUTMAN & CO

NORTH EUTAW STREET

of the character unearthed by the
Andrews expedition, should remain
in China. If the protests are upheld
at Nanking, the American Museum
of Natural History in New York will
miss having in its collection fossil
remains of what the explorers de-
clare was the largest beast known
to natural science.

**CHINESE REDS IN
ANTI-FOREIGN MOVE**

PEIPING (Peking) (AP)—An anti-
foreign military movement led by
Communists was reported from
Tainan-fu, seat of the Shantung
Province Provisional Government
since the Japanese occupied Tainan.
Official dispatches said troops occu-
pied the American and English mis-
sion buildings.

A letter received by the Methodist
Episcopal Mission here said the
Tainan-fu missions were occupied
last week by Nationalist troops, but
the three American mission workers
there were not disturbed. The Ameri-
can Legation has received no re-
ports in regard to the movement.

**NEW PRESIDENT
OF AUSTRIA NAMED**

VIENNA (AP)—Prof. Clemens Pir-
quet has been nominated for the
Presidency of Austria to succeed
President Michael Hainisch, whose
term expires at the end of November.
Professor Pirquet superintended
the work of the American and Brit-
ish children's relief organizations in
Austria after the war. He has lec-
tured in the United States.

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MARCEL WAVING**

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Schultz Salons have stood out
as reputable leaders.

**Schultz
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Hartford, Conn. Springfield, Mass.
Telephone Connection

Boston University Head Backs Hoover

Dry Law Safe Says Dr. Marsh,
and Former Secretary Best
Man to Enforce It

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of
Boston University, declared his in-
dorsement of Herbert Hoover for
President in a speech which, to-
gether with an address by Frank G.
Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, was a
feature of Governor's day at the
tabernacle of the Martha's Vineyard
Camp Meeting Association at Oak
Bluffs.

"There is not a ghost of a chance,"
Dr. Marsh said, "that the present
law will be changed in the next four
years, and I for one say that there
is a better chance that the law will
be enforced if a President is sym-
pathetic with it than if he opposes
it."

"Governor Smith is ignorant of
the background of the present
prohibition law. It is not new, rather
it is the solution hit upon after 100
years of unsuccessful efforts to regu-
late the traffic of liquor."

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"runs" and "snags" in hosiery,
restoring their usefulness. Bring
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Worsted Suits are found
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1167 30 1207

The beautiful Mozart statue in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz in Salzburg, and the house in which the great composer was born, No. 7, Third-floor, contains on the 7, Third-floor the interesting Mozart Museum, where are various relics, such as portraits, a piano, and exercise books. Other memorials of Mozart are to be found in the parks and gardens of Salzburg, giving evidence of the fact that, higher than its ancient citadel, it holds in esteem the child-musician of enduring fame who claimed Salzburg as his home.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

Cologne, Germany
Dear Editor:
Last week I was in the Press Exhibition of Cologne, which was inaugurated in the month of May. Among other things I also visited the Christian Science Monitor booth. There I asked the gentleman in charge (a very sympathetic man) if I could be allowed to have an English newspaper.

I told him that I am in the high school and that for more than three years I have studied English, the language which I love more than all others. And so we fell to talking of the Monitor. And because I think it is very interesting to have correspondence with England or North America or with any other part of the world, I asked for the address of The Christian Science Monitor and he told me it. And so I beg you to give me the address of a boy and write me back.

And here is a description of the "Pressa":

Cologne and the "Pressa"
What a wonderful picture is to be seen in the evening, when the electric lamps are burning in the "Pressa"! The Hanging-Bridge and the Hohenzollern Bridge are lighted by thousands of lights and under the Rhine is flowing along. In front of the Pressa is that ancient part of Cologne, with its old houses which offer (also lighted) a charming view. Amidst them Cologne Cathedral rises in all its grandeur and majestic form, and here you are also lighted by enormous searchlights.

When I saw this picture for the first time, I stopped, astonished at the grandeur that lay over all things. Wonderful!

I will stop here, for I am not able to describe all that I have seen. I hope you have understood the interior of my letter, for I fear to have expressed some things very awkwardly.

Leo K.
[You have done very well, Leo, and we all thank you for your description of the Press Exhibition. Your own letter will find your correspondents. We do not give addresses in the Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Lyringby, Sweden

Dear Editor:
The Monitor has been such a source of pleasure to me that I feel I must write and thank you all for your wonderful paper, especially for the Home Forum, Art and Theatrical Notes, Features, and, last but not least, The Children's Page with its incomparable Mail Bag. How I have enjoyed those refreshing, interesting letters from our dear little cousins, far and near!

I should love to correspond with some Monitor readers; I am 17, interested in art, music, books, drama, and travel.

Two years ago I spent the months of June, July and August in the mountains in the far north—Lapland. The sun shines all night in that "top of the world" region, so it is appropriately called the "Land of the Midnight Sun." Although comparatively unknown, it is one of the most beautiful and unusual places in Europe; its snowy mountains and crystal clear lakes rival in beauty those of Switzerland. Not far from Kiruna there is a peak called Malmberget (iron mountain), said to be entirely made of iron. It has a dazzlingly metallic sheen that makes it a landmark for miles around.

From Abisko, where we stayed, we did some mountain climbing, made quite a few excursions on the lake, and visited the little Lapp settlement at Poloviken. The Lapps are the native inhabitants of this country of eternal snow. They are of Mongol origin, small and swarthy, and have their own unique language, Lappish, although most of them speak broken Swedish. The government is making great strides in civilizing and educating these people. I made the acquaintance of a Lapp girl, my own age, and she told me many interesting things about her nomadic life. Most of the children travel the long way to Kiruna, a large mining town, to attend school during the frigid winter.

Near our home here in Småland is a large beautiful lake, many miles long, called Bolmen. In this lake there are said to be 365 islands—one for each day of the year. An old legend that has come down the years tells of a knight who was sentenced to spend one night alone on each of the islands.

Looking over this letter I find it grew much longer than I expected! Much love to you, dear Editor, and to all the cousins, big and little.

Louise S.
[Thank you for your interesting letter, Louise. It is not many of it who are able to enjoy a summer in Lapland!—Ed.]

West Medford, Mass.

Dear Editor:
Perhaps it would interest you to hear of the enjoyment we Mail Baggers are finding as a result of our correspondence. Let me tell you of a delightful experience that occurred recently.

About two years ago, I answered a letter published in the Mail Bag from June F. of Holyoke, Mass. Since that time we have found much pleasure in exchanging ideas through letter-writing.

One Thursday this summer there came a hurried note from June saying that she was leaving for Boston to spend the week-end and suggesting that it would be a splendid opportunity for us to meet. How thrilling I was to hear her voice that evening eagerly asking over the phone if I were her Monitor Mail Bag chum!

We planned to have June come to my home the next day, and when I met her at the station it was not difficult to decide which of the passengers was my guest, for a Mail Bagger's face is wreathed in smiles and I easily found this one "beaming all over."

After luncheon we visited Ye Old Royall House, an historic home in Medford. Gov. John Winthrop purchased 500 acres of land which he named "Ten Hills Farm" in 1631. On this property was a farmhouse which marks the beginning of what is now known as "The Royall House." In 1764, Jacob Royall, a brother of Col. Isaac Royall who purchased the

land, took charge of enlarging and adorning both the house and grounds. We first entered the slave quarters—the only relic of slave times in existence in New England. From there we crossed a little path and entered the mansion, its outstanding feature being a beautiful white stairway, adorned with elaborately hand-carved balusters and newel post.

Many interesting relics have been loaned to show visitors. There were two small squares of cloth that had been saved from the flag flown at Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, in 1814, which Francis Scott Key saw from a British ship, and which inspired him to write our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

We wanted to go up in the belfry of The Mother Church on Sunday morning, and as it would mean leaving home very early, June invited me to return to the hotel and spend the night with her. We had a lovely time together, resting in the Leeson.

In the morning we were among the 20 to climb to the belfry with the guide, and had the pleasant experience of watching the chimneys being played. June went to the service and as I am still one of the "up to twentys" I attended the Sunday School. We both enjoyed two most pleasant and profitable days, proving the occasion to be just another one of the many "avenues of good" The Christian Science Monitor is opening up.

Marguerite N. Gardiner, Maine.

Dear Editor:
Though this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have been interested in it for some time, and have been intending to write you about my native State.

Maine, the most northeasterly State in the Union, is the largest of the New England group. Arrostook County, our famous potato region, is as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Its industries include agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing and fishing. In Arrostook County, 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes are raised each year. About 15,000,000 acres in this State are covered by timber, which yields 1,000,000,000 feet annually. This gives employment to 11,000 persons. Our chief manufactures include paper, cotton and woolen goods, also shoes and shoes. The fishing industry in Maine nets \$5,000,000 annually.

Portland, the nearest port to Europe in the United States, is the largest city and is known as the gate to vacation land. On the Maine coast is situated Mt. Desert Island. Here Champlain and his men spent Christmas Day, probably the first celebration of Christmas in America. On this island is Lafayette National Park, the only reservation of its kind east of the Mississippi. Six miles north of Gardiner is Augusta, the state capital, which was settled by the Plymouth Company for fur trading.

My home city, Gardiner, was named for Dr. Gardiner, an English Tory, who received a grant of land from the Plymouth Company about the time of the American Revolution. William Tudor Gardiner, candidate for Governor, is descended from a beautiful stone mansion which still remains in the possession of the Gardiner family is one of the lovely places in this State. Gardiner also had the first agricultural school in the country, which was known as the Gardiner Academy.

I am 16 years old and attend high school. I go to the Christian Science Church and Sunday School. I would like to correspond with a boy about my age.

[Evidently the boys are not to be outdone in letter-writing after all!—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:
I read the Monitor and find it very helpful in my school work. I all-

The Adventures of Waddles



The Plowboy's Year

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The plowboy gathers violets
In spring his cap to deck,
Before the furrow lines he sets
So straight from hedge to peck.

And whistling on a summer morn
With heavy laden wain,
He plucks sweet roses that adorn
The hedgerows in the lane.

Then autumn for the plowboy yields
Red hips and haws, and sloes,
As plowing in the stubble fields
Rejoicing still he goes.

In winter in his homespun cap
Are holly berries gay;
Come rain, come snow, whatever may
He whistles on his way.

EDITH E. LAMB



Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic, being entertained by a group of Camp Fire Girls in New York.

Winning Through

By A. W. PEACH

ways find interesting material for history, geography and English.

Outdoor sports and games are my favorite pastimes. I play tennis, baseball and basketball, as often as I can. Also, I like to swim and hike.

I have started a stamp book and am gradually adding to my collection, although I have only a few at present.

Foreign countries have always interested me, and I have read books about many of them. I would like to hear from a girl abroad, about 14 or 15, telling me of the life and customs of her country.

Dorothy McCa.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Editor:
Although I am a reader of the Monitor, I have not been interested in the Mail Bag until recently. Then I decided to find out what it was all about, with the result that I am now writing my first letter to it. I enjoy reading the Children's Page and the other articles in the Monitor. I am very much interested in music and play the violin and piano. My stamp collection is rather large. I think that collecting stamps is an interesting and amusing hobby.

I am very anxious to correspond with a boy of 14 or 15 years of age, from Europe—preferably from England and Spain.

I am now taking Spanish in high school because I like it so well.

Lawrence M.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS
Marie H. (11), Columbus, Ga.—from northern states.
Belle L. (12), Miami, Fla.
Bernice S. (13), San Francisco, Calif.—interested in stamps.
Ruth M. (14), Atlanta, Ga.—from Scotland. (Please send in your full name and address, please.)
Marion B. (14), West Haven, Conn.—from England, Scotland or Ireland.
Thelma C. (14), Auburn, Wash.—from abroad.
Ingeborg K. (17), Hamburg, Germany—From America (correspond in French).

BOYS
T. Stuart F. Stonehouse, Glas., England—From France and Germany.
Robert J. (12), Belmont, Mass.—from foreign countries.

Part I

FOR five innings Stanley had pitched against the Camp Winnetka team with all the skill and care of which he was capable, but he had been hit hard and steadily. His own team, Camp Winetka, had supported him courageously, but he knew from the growing silence back of him that they, too, realized that he was not enough of a pitcher to hold the hitters of the Winnetka team.

"Three games—and I've been knocked out in all of them. I might as well give up for good," Stanley thought to himself.

Camp Winnetka had three men on bases, and Stanley saw a red-haired, stocky fellow picking up his bat—the heaviest bludgeon on the Winnetka team. Stanley glanced at his team's bench. He saw Coach Lane talking to Ken Meade, Camp Winetka's veteran pitcher, who rose, glove in hand.

Coach Lane beckoned, and Stanley started across the diamond—knocked out of the box for the third time in three weeks. As he passed Ken, the big senior pitcher patted him on the shoulder, but the friendly touch did not help Stanley much as he went to the bench, the ringing cheers that greeted Ken sounding in his ears.

Stanley sank on to the bench and looked on in silence as he watched Ken suddenly thrust into a difficult situation, face the heavy batter. He saw Ken's keen eyes studying the batter, and then the ball darted over the plate. The batter swung, and the ball bounded lazily down to third base where little "Red" Anderson, with a yelp of joy, gathered it in and threw the runner out at first.

Camp Winetka's Pitcher
"If I could only pitch like Ken!" Stanley told himself as he watched the big pitcher, carefully, cautiously pitch to batter after batter the rest of the game. The game was lost, Stanley knew, as the result of the way he had been hit, but Ken was pitching as if the league cup depended on the game.

"Just like him—what he does, he does well!" Stanley muttered.

When the game was over, he went silently to his tent. His tent-mates tried to comfort him, and during the swim that followed the game, others said a friendly word; but he knew that they knew his days as pitcher for Camp Winetka were over. Coach Lane had given him three chances and he had failed in each.

It was a bitter, bitter thought, and it made him feel like giving up and going home. After supper in the dining-cottage he went to his tent and sat alone, trying to stir up his courage but having a pretty gloomy time of it.

Suddenly, Ken came through the tent and sat down beside him.

"Hello, Stan, that was pretty tough this afternoon. You faced some hard hitters," Ken said cheerfully.

"I know, but—I simply can't pitch, that's all," Stanley said grimly.

Ken's Plan
Ken glanced at him. "Don't let that idea get into your head, Stan, or it will seem to get down into your arm, and you really never will pitch again," the big pitcher said. "Now, you listen to me a while. I have been talking with Coach Lane. He played third base at college, and says frankly that he doesn't know much about the pitching end. Now, why don't you let me show you what little

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all his strength. Sudden joy came to him as he felt his body move freely in the windup. The batter struck out. The next hit a ball too short and was thrown out. On the third batter, Ted signaled for the drop; and the white ball swooped suddenly over the plate in a beautiful curve. In the end, the third batter hit a weak fly to first. The inning was over.

As the game went on, there were innings in which Stanley faltered, and the old fear and despair began to creep into his mind; but the long, hard hours of practice counted. Between innings, Ken coached him; and, in the end, Stanley knew, even if he lost the game for his team, he was winning over himself.

He managed to hold the Champlain team down to five runs, and his own team, encouraged by his pitching, kept relentlessly after the Champlain pitcher, and by a gorgeous rally in the ninth inning won the game.

The following week, he and Ted kept at their morning practice, and Ken, as faithful as before, was on hand. Beyond any question, then, Stanley saw his improvement. Even if he lost the game for his team, he was winning over himself.

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Learning to Swim

The Side Stroke

By HELEN G. KITTREDGE
Director, Kittredge School of Sports

FOR the boys or girls who have mastered their floating and are at home in the water, but have not yet attempted the crawl breathing, we advocate a stroke which has been popular for years, but which requires a very perfect balance—the side stroke.

This stroke is really the parent stroke of the modern American six beat or racing crawl which has been evolved from it. The first change was the lifting of one arm out of the water called "the single over-arm"—then both arms came out and we exhaled in the water and called it "the trudgeon" or "double over-arm." The flutter or crawl-kick was then added to the scissor kick, making the trudgeon-crawl, and finally, the scissor-kick having dropped out of it altogether, we got the American six-beat crawl.

A Graceful Stroke

The side stroke, however, is not a good intermediate stroke to practice on if we wish to go on to the crawl, as the head and body positions are not at all the same. Nevertheless, it is a graceful, pretty stroke and good for both distance and life-saving use.

The position for the side-stroke is straight on one side, like a boat on the keel. The side we lie on is usually the side we prefer to sleep on, or, if we are strictly "right-handed," ordinarily the right side—though the left side can be used equally well. Our problem is so to distribute our weight and the movement of our limbs that nothing pulls us over or breaks our perfect balance.

As usual, the head is very important for we are a tippler canoe when we lie this way, using our sides as a keel, than in any other position. If we lift the head, it is as though we stood up in one end of the canoe—wiggles go to the other end, our feet, and we will find ourselves trying to swim in an almost upright position—which means that instead of gliding over the surface of the water like a boat, we resist it obliquely, all along its length. So the head must be held down, relaxed, and still, with the back of it (used as a section of our canoe keel) completely submerged in the water and the chin exactly in line with the left shoulder—provided we are lying on our right side.

In this case the right shoulder forms the next section of our canoe-keel and sinks deep in the water directly under the left shoulder which is in absolute line with the chin and nose. The right hip continues our canoe-keel and the legs must be perfectly straight and extend along a middle line or they will pull us over on face or back. Even more so will our arms do this if we take our stroke too far in front or back of us.

The Count

The "count" on timing of the side-stroke is one-two-three, so that it can be swum nicely in the water or learned on land to a slow waltz rhythm. Four beats, however, can also be used if we wish to utilize all our momentum and simply glide through the water on our back.

Now let us learn this stroke which is really a simple one, first on land, where we can see what we are doing, then in the water.

The position either way is a nice long arrow, like one with toes pointed (stand on tiptoe), as in any perfect posture, right arm extended straight up over the head pointing skyward and left arm straight against the side.

On ONE, the right arm (or left

arm if we are swimming on our-left side) comes down straight in a firm stroke to the level of the shoulder shooting us head or forward.

On TWO, three things happen: the right elbow bends and brings the hand in to the right shoulder; the left arm also bends its elbow and sweeps up over the breast bringing the left hand up to the right shoulder where it meets the right hand palm-together. And thirdly, as though a string were tied from it to the left leg, pulling it after it as it moves, the legs separate for the drive or kick.

On THREE, three things happen; the left hand, catching the stroke from the right hand, continues and completes the stroke moving the reverse way it came up—straight across the breast and down to the side again, which again pushes us forward like an oar, while the right hand, its duty done, goes straight up over the head again in what is called the "recovery"—all ready for the next stroke. Thirdly and on the same count the legs snap together like a pair of scissors. They have opened by the way, an equal distance on either side, the upper leg moving in front of us, the lower leg to the back of us and no wider apart than the width of our shoulder in order to offer no resistance. If we bend our knees in the old-fashioned way this resistance is immeasurably increased. We must be sure to keep the whole leg (and both legs) without the slightest knee-flex.

In the Pool

Now let us get into the water. Hold on to the side of the pool with the left hand only, the right arm extended. Draw both feet up sideways under the left hand with the soles against the side of the pool, the left foot directly over the right foot. Let go the left hand and slowly straighten the knees, pushing hard against the side of the pool and you will drift off in the side position if the head is held low and straight with the back of it entirely submerged in the water.

Now the right arm lies straight under the surface of the water and the left arm on the surface, pressed against the left side which is directly below it. On ONE, the right arm leaves the surface of the water and pushes straight down till it points to the bottom of the pool. On TWO, its elbow bends, bringing it up to the submerged right shoulder in the completion of the stroke, while the left arm recovers or gets into position by leaving the surface and dropping down across the body to the submerged right shoulder and right hand, drawing open the legs at the same time for their recovery.

On THREE, the left arm strokes, going backward right over the path of its recovery, keeping very close to the body to avoid pulling it over on the back—and the legs snap together in a perfectly straight line, toes pointed, forcibly expelling the water gathered between them and in this way propelling us forward. At the same time the right arm recovers by shooting forward over the surface of the water and resting there an instant during the "glide." If in stroking or recovering it passes back of us it will pull us over on our face.

But the whole success of the side stroke depends above all else on the position of the head and on keeping that position without the slightest movement while we swim.

A Convincing Letter

H. F. HEIDER — FURS

1059 Twenty-Fourth Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 22nd, 1928

The Christian Science Monitor
Back Bay Station
Boston, Massachusetts
Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to write you regarding the results I have had with advertising which The Christian Science Monitor carried for me during the year of 1927.

I have used the daily newspapers, film advertising, directory advertising, and mail advertising to expend the 1927 advertising budget. It was indeed a surprise to note that The Christian Science Monitor gave me the greatest number of new customers who came through our various ways of advertising, as a careful check-up was made on all new customers during 1927.

When the advertisement was given, I was somewhat skeptical as to the returns the advertising would bring due to the fact that the Monitor is a national newspaper, and therefore I was in doubt as to the returns I would get in my community. I am now fully convinced that the Monitor is the best advertising medium I have so far found. For this reason I am increasing my advertising budget for 1928 with The Christian Science Monitor.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. F. Heider

HFFH:MM

This is one among many testimonials received from retailers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

The Monitor can serve you, too, through its advertising columns. Let us send our representative to call upon you.

The Christian Science Monitor

Wintergreen U-M-M-M Children!
You'll Enjoy Its
Delightful Cool
Flavor in

REVELATION
TOOTH
POWDER

Two Things to
Remember About
Revelation Tooth
Powder

BRISK DEMAND FOR COPPER STOCKS

Specialty Issues Attract a Large Following in Active Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The bull market moved ahead at full steam today as copper continued in demand supply at the renewal figure of 7 1/2 per cent.

Operators for the advance shifted their activities from group to group, lifting two stock issues to new high levels on gains ranging from 1 to 8 points. The copper stocks were a strong feature of the trading.

A wave of selling swept through the market before midday but offerings were absorbed, and the market was headed upward again in the early afternoon. Total sales crossed the 2,000,000-share mark before the end of the third hour, but were somewhat smaller than those of yesterday.

The heavy inflow of funds from foreign banks kept the call market steady in the face of the copper advance. The heavy inflow of funds from foreign banks kept the call market steady in the face of the copper advance.

Most of the weekly trade and merchant reviews were cheerful in character, examining the situation in the copper industry, making comparisons with the corresponding periods of last year.

City was bid up 8 1/2 points, a new high at 201, and Louise Wiles T. to a new high at 75 1/2. Case Threshing, International Harvester, Savage Arms, Kolster Radio, American Bank Note, United States Steel, and American National Biscuit, Johns Manville, Radio Corporation, American Smelting and Refining, and American Copper all sold at 7 1/2.

High prices in the stock market, however, did not mean that the copper industry was doing well. Most of the weekly trade and merchant reviews were cheerful in character, examining the situation in the copper industry, making comparisons with the corresponding periods of last year.

Foreign exporters of copper were pushing up the price of the metal, and the price of the metal was pushing up the price of the metal. The price of the metal was pushing up the price of the metal.

Trade in Anaconda Copper 7s, which opened at 4 points to a new high at 133 1/2, and in Public Service of New Jersey 4 1/2s, which advanced a point to 10 1/2, were the most active. The price of the metal was pushing up the price of the metal.

The firm tone of the market reflected the strength of the stock market, but gains were small. The gain in Anaconda was coincident with the rise of the stock to the high price of the metal.

United States government obligations showed some strength, every issue except Treasury 3 1/2s making comparatively wide gains. Recent strength of the market had led to institutional buying, largely by banks, in an effort to prepare the market for the expected new Treasury issue.

MIDWEST RETAILING CONTINUES TO SHOW SEASONAL DECLINE

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Midwest department store sales during July continued in the seasonal decline, the total for 104 stores being 22.6 per cent under the same month of last year.

The decline, however, was 8.1 per cent larger than a year previous and cumulative total for the first seven months was 4.8 per cent greater than the 1927 period.

During the month sales in both large and small cities in this reserve district gained over the previous July. In the first seven months of the year, reporting cities gained except Indianapolis, where a slight decline appeared.

Stocks on hand July 31 averaged 1.9 per cent below the same month of last year. Stocks on hand July 31 were slightly smaller than a month previous, though 5.4 per cent above a year ago.

July sales by 22 retail and furniture dealers and by furniture and furnishings sections of 19 department stores reported were 18.6 per cent below July, 1927. Sales by 37 furniture stores were 18.3 per cent below July, 1927. Stocks on hand were 3.6 per cent lower than on June 30, but 0.8 per cent higher than at the end of July, 1927.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES STEADY

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Still readily influenced by small sales, when prices opened a little under scattered selling at the opening today but rallied later and stayed near yesterday's closing figures.

The opening was unchanged to 1/2 lower. September corn slumped 1/2 below yesterday's finish but short covering and fair support from commission buyers restored sales to yesterday's level. Corn opened irregular 1/2 higher to 1 1/2 lower with December unchanged.

Showing a small gain, data ruled about steady, and provisions relatively easy. Opening prices today were: Wheat No. 1, 1.04 1/2; No. 2, 1.03 1/2; No. 3, 1.02 1/2; No. 4, 1.01 1/2; No. 5, 1.00 1/2; No. 6, 99 1/2; No. 7, 98 1/2; No. 8, 97 1/2; No. 9, 96 1/2; No. 10, 95 1/2; No. 11, 94 1/2; No. 12, 93 1/2; No. 13, 92 1/2; No. 14, 91 1/2; No. 15, 90 1/2; No. 16, 89 1/2; No. 17, 88 1/2; No. 18, 87 1/2; No. 19, 86 1/2; No. 20, 85 1/2; No. 21, 84 1/2; No. 22, 83 1/2; No. 23, 82 1/2; No. 24, 81 1/2; No. 25, 80 1/2; No. 26, 79 1/2; No. 27, 78 1/2; No. 28, 77 1/2; No. 29, 76 1/2; No. 30, 75 1/2; No. 31, 74 1/2; No. 32, 73 1/2; No. 33, 72 1/2; No. 34, 71 1/2; No. 35, 70 1/2; No. 36, 69 1/2; No. 37, 68 1/2; No. 38, 67 1/2; No. 39, 66 1/2; No. 40, 65 1/2; No. 41, 64 1/2; No. 42, 63 1/2; No. 43, 62 1/2; No. 44, 61 1/2; No. 45, 60 1/2; No. 46, 59 1/2; No. 47, 58 1/2; No. 48, 57 1/2; No. 49, 56 1/2; No. 50, 55 1/2; No. 51, 54 1/2; No. 52, 53 1/2; No. 53, 52 1/2; No. 54, 51 1/2; No. 55, 50 1/2; No. 56, 49 1/2; No. 57, 48 1/2; No. 58, 47 1/2; No. 59, 46 1/2; No. 60, 45 1/2; No. 61, 44 1/2; 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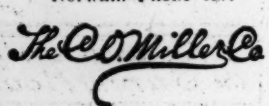
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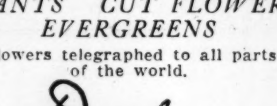
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Winston-Salem Journal: Now to make the Kellogg peace pact as popular as some breakfast foods of the same name.

SMALL BOYS AND TRAFFIC

The boys of Donora, Pa., are supplied with baseballs and bats by the town authorities to keep them off the streets in the summer months.

Humorist: The longest word in the English language, we read, contains 28 letters. Welshmen are inclined to regard this as merely an abbreviated ejaculation.

Britain's Rulers

With King George V and Queen Mary it is the first time for 300 years that both king and queen have been natives of England.

Humorist: On fine days the Crystal Palace can be seen from the Strand. Energetic American visitors are very grateful, as they are thus saved a good deal of valuable time.

Durban

Durban, South Africa, founded by the Dutch in 1828, received its name from Sir Benjamin D'Urban, who was Governor of Cape Colony from 1834-38. During his term of office slavery was abolished in the colony.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: And in Ethiopia, too, the from scene will be detachable, so that they can be left where no one can walk on them when they are freshly painted.

German Warehouse

At Nordlingen is a structure dating from the thirteenth century which is designated "the oldest warehouse in Germany."

Omaha World-Herald: The right arm to sign the peace treaty with, is his arm.

African Rivers

The two great rivers of Africa are the Nile, 4000 miles, and Congo, 2900 miles.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Adventurous Kitten Disappears

IT WAS nearly 10 o'clock on a Thursday morning, and that was the time when the merry young man who collected washings for the Sunbeam Laundry Company called at the kitchen door of the Popover's palatial summer cottage. His name was William, and he and Madeline, the Popovers' cook, were the best of friends, so that he often stopped half an hour or so, and Madeline gave him a large doughnut and a glass of milk. Then he took the basket containing the Popover washings, and carried it away in a handsome motor vehicle.

Now on this Thursday morning Angelwhiskers, the adventurous kitten, happened to be left alone in the

soon be home, and that they had invited Mr. Persimmon Penn, the distinguished British author who was lecturing in the United States, to luncheon, and that they would want Mr. Penn to see Angelwhiskers.

It was a terrible moment for Madeline when she had to tell the butler to tell Mrs. Popover that Angelwhiskers had disappeared. But of course the butler didn't say Angelwhiskers had disappeared. He said Angelwhiskers had been mislaid.

Then everybody hunted for Angelwhiskers. Mrs. Popover hunted, and so did Allice and Allice and Mr. Persimmon Penn and Madeline and the butler and both the maids and the chauffeur. They hunted the house over from top to bottom. They looked under all the furniture, calling

Angelwhiskers! Angelwhiskers!, and behind all the books in the library, and in all the drawers, and everywhere they could think of. But no Angelwhiskers. Then they sat down in the drawing-room, Mrs. Popover, Allice, and Mr. Penn, and wrung their hands. Mr. Penn wasn't really as much disturbed as the Popovers, because he had never seen Angelwhiskers, but he wrung his hands so as to be polite.

While they were still wringing their hands the butler came in. "Mrs. Popover, Ma'am," said the butler, "Madeline wishes me to inform you that the laundryman, Ma'am, has returned Angelwhiskers. He was mislaid, Ma'am, in the week's wash."

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published Aug. 29:
1. Shoe—hoe+plum+bow=plumb=sox.
2. Glass—lass+nut+rain=train=gau.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, here we are sailing along in the car once more—

We left Uncle Frank's early this morning and have been going to beat the band ever since—

About noon I heard the Boss saying he wanted a dog of some kind and I got all excited because I thought I was going to have a playmate—

Finally Mr. Simpson stopped and let him get one, and it turned out to be some sort of an old sandwich! Wow! what a surprise!

But the Boss gave me a bite or two of it and when I found out how good it tasted I couldn't blame him for wanting one!

The Monitor Reader

Check These You Can Answer

1. How many times has a Democratic presidential candidate carried the State of New York?—Editorial..... 10
2. What is the derivation of "opinion"?—Word a Day..... 10
3. Between what two countries is it proposed to establish an "international park"?—Random Ramblings..... 10
4. What, in Herbert Hoover's opinion, will be the result of the participation of women in politics?—What They Say..... 10
5. How long did it take a champion dressmaker to sew and fit a sports dress?—Fashions and Crafts..... 10
6. If Milwaukee were still making the quantity of beer made in 1919, what rank would the brewery industry take there today?—Prohibition Fruitage..... 10
7. What lesson, says Macerline, is conveyed by mottoes on ancient sundials?—Home Forum..... 10
8. What was the first industrial reaction after Seattle went dry?—Odds and Ends..... 10
9. What is the latest vogue among publishers?—Bookman's Holiday..... 10
10. Is the man who receives the votes of the largest number of people necessarily elected President of the United States?—Editorial Page..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Iniquity

Iniquity is a bending away from rectitude, a lack of uprightness and justice. It may be the result of a misconception of the difference between right and wrong or of willful disobedience to law.

The Latin words from which we directly take this word are *in*, not, and *equus*, even, or equal, implying a departure from the even path of justice and righteousness. The sense is conveyed in Ezekiel's record where the voice of the Lord said: "Hear now, O house of Israel: Is not my way equal? are not your ways unequal?"

Iniquity, indicating a want of equality in any respect, disparity, diversity; and iniquity, conveying the thought that the proper balance in justice and fairness has not been maintained, both are derived from the same roots as iniquity. Iniquity, however, carries us into the field of morality, and indicates unrighteousness and wickedness.

In-iqui-ty accents the second syllable, which sounds like *ik*. The third syllable has the sound of *ui*. Every I has the sound of I as in ill. "If I have done iniquity, I will do no more."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

The Rev. Eldred Dyer: "We are a generation in some danger of forgetting that the English Bible in that wonderful Authorized Version is the very font of our mother tongue; and we are also in some danger of forgetting that it is still the great leader in good will."

George W. Wickersham: "The destiny of the United States is to develop to the utmost the power of man to serve his fellow man by aiding him fully to develop his own possibilities and then to place what he has gained at the service of his fellow men."

Hugh Grant Adams: "American industry certainly has a lesson to teach. . . . Its constant study of process, its constant search and research for better methods of production, and its readiness to be off with the old whenever a new and better way is found."

Archbishop of York: "Even material welfare can never be won only by material means. . . . No thinking man can doubt that if our nation's Christianity were to become not a profession only but a power, it would transform our national and industrial life."

A Thought for Today

MEN are won, not so much by being blamed, as by being encompassed with love.—CHANNING

The Tram Driver

DELIGHTFUL incident was witnessed in a London street recently. A passenger on the outside of a bus noticed that it slowed down on a signal from an approaching tram driver.

Looking over the side, he saw that several children who were playing on the pavement had sent their ball into the middle of the road, and it was in the way of the tram. They evidently thought that they had seen the last of that plaything, but to their surprise the tram driver shouted to them, "All right, I shan't run over it."

After telling them to get back on the footpath, he whistled to the conductor, who walked to the front of the car, and picking up the ball restored it to the delighted children. Behind the tram, motors and lorries were hooting their impatience, but the driver merely remarked in answer, "Keep yer 'air on, mates; ain't yer got no children of yer own?"

The New Start

AT A farmhouse in central New York, a young man asked for a night's shelter, being out of funds and unable to get work, says a contribution from Miss M. W. Shaker Heights, O. The next morning he offered his services in return for the hospitality, and finding that he was a painter, the farmer employed him to work on his house and barn. The work was so satisfactory that the neighboring farmers gave him employment, and he was able to save enough to get a good start in a neighboring city, where he has prospered. He had always kept in touch with his benefactors and has never ceased to express his gratitude for their kindness, through which he was given a new start in life.

Honesty in Small Things

DURING a rush hour in New York a woman ran to catch an elevated train, and found that in her haste she had neglected to drop her ticket in the box, says a contribution from Miss M. H. B. At her destination she stopped to turn in the ticket before leaving the station and at once the boy stationed there called out, "Hey, lady, you don't drop your ticket getting out!" When she explained the reason, he looked at her in surprise and said, "Well, you are honest!"

In Lighter Vein

Doubling Your Money

"I have a question to propound to you, Pithecanthropus. Tell me, now, which is the more valuable, a five-dollar bill or a five-dollar gold piece?"

"Let me ponder, Neanderthal. Why the five-dollar bill, of course. Because when you put it in your pocket you can double it."

"Right truly, Pithecanthropus, and when you take it out you will find it in creases."—*Northeastern Purple Parrot.*

Frenchman (sternly, to fellow-countryman who has become a naturalized British subject): "What have you gained by becoming naturalized?"

The Other: "Well, in the first place, you see, I win the battle of Waterloo!"

Make Make No Difference

He was looking for a quiet place to park his car, and, seeing a side street, turned into it, drew up, put the brake on, and was walking off when a policeman appeared.

"You can't leave your car there!"

"Why not? It's a quiet spot."

"I tell you, you can't leave it there."

"But, my good man, it's a cul-de-sac."

"I don't care if it's a Rolls-Royce—bring it out!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Many Seem to Avoid Them

"Why do golf players speak of 'going around the course'?"

"I suppose it's because there are so many holes in it."

Labor Saving

"So Brown married an heiress!"

"Yes, he always was a great booster for labor-saving devices."

The Heckler

Speaker: "I've a lot to say and I don't know just where to begin."

Voice: "Why not at the end?"

I Record only the Sunny Hours

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, here we are sailing along in the car once more—

We left Uncle Frank's early this morning and have been going to beat the band ever since—

About noon I heard the Boss saying he wanted a dog of some kind and I got all excited because I thought I was going to have a playmate—

Finally Mr. Simpson stopped and let him get one, and it turned out to be some sort of an old sandwich! Wow! what a surprise!

But the Boss gave me a bite or two of it and when I found out how good it tasted I couldn't blame him for wanting one!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Co-operation in the Philippines

ONE of the greatest tributes, and a tribute that consists of far more than words, as it may be expected to eventuate in deeds, to the policy being pursued by the United States in the Philippine Islands comes from Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate. Except for the picturesque Aguinaldo, Mr. Quezon is the Filipino most widely known in the United States and in other parts of the world. And he is known because he has long been the outstanding leader of the independence movement and has again and again pursued non-co-operation tactics in blocking the policy of the Governor-General of the islands. With this record as his background, these words of his have added force:

I have but one statement I want to make. It is this: My purpose when I return to the island is to co-operate in every way with the newly appointed Governor-General, Henry L. Stimson, because I think he has accepted the Governor-Generalship for the purpose of promoting the cause of self-government and the economic development of the Philippines.

Mr. Quezon is quite correct in his analysis of Mr. Stimson's motive, though it is but due to the new Governor-General's predecessors in office to state that they too have been dominated by the same motive. Indeed it dominates and directs the whole of the policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands. In the past, apparently, the methods pursued by the governors-general have been such that Mr. Quezon and his followers could not detect this underlying motivation, and so set themselves resolutely to embarrass and obstruct the chief executive of the islands. The result was detrimental to the Filipino people, and it may be that Mr. Quezon has come to realize this fact and that it has aided in swinging him from the ranks of non-co-operationists into those of willing workers with the American authorities.

Mr. Quezon's obstruction has been to a large extent effective. If he and his companions had co-operated with the Governor-General in the past there is no question that "the cause of self-government and the economic development of the Philippines" would be much further along the road than they are at present, remarkable as the progress actually made may be. The United States has consistently stated again and again, regardless of what party might be in power at Washington, that it had no desire merely to exploit the Philippine Islands but that what it sought was their economic, cultural and political development. To this end all efforts have been bent.

The question of political independence is a difficult, delicate and still somewhat obscure one, and it is wise to place it in the background while this development is under way. Mr. Quezon makes no reference to it at present, but it is to be assumed that he has not for one moment abandoned his ambition for such independence ultimately. Such an ambition is a natural and a justifiable one. But Mr. Quezon has shown wisdom in realizing that political independence must be preceded by economic independence and by the preparation of the Filipino people for it through the process of local self-government. It is certain that Governor-General Stimson is equally eager to co-operate with Mr. Quezon and other Filipino leaders, and if the petty quarrels which have heretofore proved such a hindrance to that co-operation are now voluntarily to be sunk from sight a new era will set in for the Philippine Islands and for the American-Filipino relations which will bear fruit worthy of the vine.

Fair Words vs. Facts

IN THAT portion of Governor Smith's speech of acceptance which deals with national ideals, he set forth the following wholly admirable views:

Because I believe in the idealism of the party of Jefferson, Cleveland, and Wilson, my administration will be rooted in liberty under the law; liberty that means freedom to the individual to follow his own will so long as he does not harm his neighbor, the same high moral purpose in our conduct as a nation that actuates the conduct of the God-fearing man and woman; that equality of opportunity which lays the foundation for wholesome family life and opens up the outlook for the betterment of the lives of our children.

One phrase in this excellent code arouses inquiry. How shall we apply to the principal issue of this campaign that notable phrase of "liberty that means freedom to the individual to follow his own will so long as he does not harm his neighbor?"

Governor Smith urges as his remedy for the wide-spread dissatisfaction with the prohibition law that states should be allowed to determine for themselves whether they will be wet or dry, whether they will permit the establishment within their borders of places for the sale of alcoholic stimulants, or whether they shall endeavor to suppress locally such sale as the Nation is now striving to suppress nationally. But he must surely comprehend that any state which surrenders to the lust for profit of liquor dealers, and re-establishes the liquor business within its borders, will not be able to prevent the extension of the trade in stimulants to neighboring commonwealths which have adhered to the prohibition policy. His remedy would establish

more than one Canada in the very midst of the United States, and every state touching on the borders of one in which liquor selling was legalized would inevitably be exposed to contamination. Would that be the form of liberty which does not harm one's neighbor?

Possibly the Governor might plead in answer to this criticism that his plan contemplated the sale of liquor only by the state itself. Nothing in the plan prohibits the manufacture of liquor or the importation of liquor by private parties. Indeed nowhere does he suggest that the manufacture should be confined to the state. No one familiar with the ethical standards maintained by the liquor business when it was legalized, or for that matter manifested by its followers today in Canada, will for a moment question the fact that there would be immediate endeavor made to extend the market into surrounding dry territory. At this moment, under that much vaunted Canadian liquor law, which some of the leaders in the United States would desire to have transplanted to American soil, an enormous quantity of whisky, manufactured for the purpose of illegal export to the United States across the Detroit River, is being rushed through Canada to Victoria because there was no longer possibility of holding it in bonded warehouses in Windsor, and the United States authorities had blocked the path of export.

The only enduring basis for the crusade against the liquor business is that it is a trade which necessarily harms a neighbor. And when Governor Smith, pleading for liberty for liquor, goes on to eulogize "that equality of opportunity which lays the foundation for wholesome family life and opens the outlook for the betterment of the lives of our children" he perpetrates an inconsistency which would be ridiculous if it were not so serious. Family life, and the betterment of the lives of children, never yet proceeded from the sale or the use of intoxicating liquors. Fair words do not alter facts, and an appeal lies from the eloquence of the Democratic candidate to the records of those charities which have had to do with families, and especially with children, in the days of prohibition.

The Soviets and Mongolia

SOVIET influence has been dominant for some time in outer Mongolia, which constitutes the northern and larger portion of Mongolian territory. Mongolia, it may be recalled, is nearly one-half the size of the United States and houses a scattered population of some 2,000,000 people. The Far Eastern Republic of Siberia became, officially, a part of the Soviet domain in 1922. Since that time Moscow's authority in outer Mongolia has not been seriously questioned. Soviet agents were established at Urga, and the caravan roads to China were used to freight military supplies to the Communist faction there.

If the present situation on the Mongol-Manchurian border indicates a Soviet desire to extend Russian influence into inner Mongolia, it is probable that China and Japan will take some definite notice of it. Inner Mongolia lies along the borders of China's northern provinces and extends for a short distance along the frontier of southwestern Manchuria. It is a matter of concern, therefore, both for China and Japan, that this territory be kept free from the domination of any other power. Furthermore, the gradual penetration of Chinese immigrants into the region gives China a prior claim upon the territory that will hardly be surrendered lightly.

Whatever may be the true significance of the present developments, they serve, at any rate, to indicate that Russian ambitions for a wider Far Eastern domination have not been abandoned. The imperialist urge to the East that was so apparent in the days of the tsars remains a potent force in the new régime. China, Japan and Manchuria today may be the focus of international attention. But tomorrow's developments are likely to find Russia with new plans and new machinations, designed in Soviet fashion, in a central place on this Far Eastern stage.

Courtesy to Foreign-Flag Ships

THE gesture that the Port of New York extends to the foreign-flag vessels which ply between New York and transatlantic ports is a pleasing one, for almost without exception it accords them the best pier space in the city, while ships of United States registry are banished to the more obscure or inaccessible locations. With the launching of two new German liners, renewed attention is focused upon the pier situation in New York and, according to report, the City of New York is to buy a pier just below the Chelsea piers of the International Mercantile Marine, Cunard and French lines and rent it to the North German Lloyd for its new ships.

At present the Chelsea piers, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets on the North River, provide pier space for the three companies above mentioned. Farther to the north additional new piers have recently been built by the city and rented to the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines, with the Leviathan of the United States Lines using the space when in port, and an occasional Italian ship also docking there. Still farther north other pier space is available for transatlantic ships, and the several Italian and Swedish lines use these piers regularly.

With the exception of the Leviathan, the ships of the United States Lines must dock in Hoboken, across the North River, at a point difficult to reach, and to and from which exorbitant taxi charges are frequently reported to be charged. Near by is the Holland-America Line, one of the few transatlantic lines not possessing excellent water-front space on the Manhattan side of the river.

On the Hoboken and Jersey City side of the river may also be found the Munson Line (a United States flag line to South America), and the Dollar Line, with its round-the-world vessels under the flag of the United States. In Brooklyn, reached by ferry from the lower east side of New York, is the Grace Line pier, another line of ships of United States registry, plying to South American ports.

Aside from the Leviathan, the American Merchant Line is thus the only company which, with

United States ships in a United States port, has adequate pier space on Manhattan Island. Some may ask if it is good business thus to give the preference to ships of other powers. But that is another question.

Wheat Growers and Steel Makers

WHILE the wheat growers of the United States have been watching the record of almost daily declines in the prices of their chief crop, the iron and steel manufacturing interests have been experiencing during the past few months a substantial stiffening of prices. Pig iron producers have recently advanced the price of their product fifty cents per ton, and reports from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago, show a general tendency toward higher costs for practically all forms of steel. The Iron Age, recognized authority on all matters relating to the industry, quotes advances in the price of various kinds of steel ranging from \$1 to \$4 per ton above recently prevailing prices.

That in the respective fields of one of the principal farm products, on which the multitude depends for its daily bread, and of what is regarded as the great basic manufacturing industry, there should at the same time appear these cross currents of advancing and declining prices, illustrates the impossibility of predicating the course of prices upon what is called the "law of supply and demand." The accepted theory that an oversupply of any particular commodity results in lower prices may in one sense be correct, but it is one of those half-truths that needs to be qualified by various "ifs." In the case of wheat it is unquestionably the abundant crops in the United States, Canada and other countries that have forced down prices. The supply seems likely to exceed the demand, hence the consumer profits, or should profit, by cheaper food.

The essential difference between the manufacturing and agricultural industries is seen when conditions in iron and steel production are considered. The former is to a large extent a regulated industry; the latter almost wholly unregulated. If all the pig iron furnaces and steel mills of the country were operated at all times to their full capacity, there would be an oversupply of iron and steel that would inevitably result in price reduction. Here comes in the factor of what is in effect co-operation against destructive competition, and prices are sustained. Until the farmers are able to agree, as do the heads of manufacturing industry, on the limitation of production, there seems likely to remain this sharp contrast between the operation of "supply and demand" in two important spheres.

The New German Post Office Ruling

THE plan of the German Postal Department to sell space for advertising on all the letters which it handles has called forth protests from business men. These protests have been directed chiefly against the ruling which states that no letter on which is a return address on the upper left-hand corner will be received after September 1, because the department has arranged to devote to advertising all space not strictly necessary for the stamp and address. The only place on an envelope which can be used under the new ruling for a return address is the lower left-hand corner or the flap at the back. Those who have objected to the new ruling are chiefly moved to protest because they have large stocks of envelopes on hand which bear return addresses printed, as usual, in the upper left-hand corner. They naturally do not wish to scrap these envelopes.

There would appear, however, to be more serious objections to the plan of the Postal Department. The question arises, "Has this government department a right to sell space for advertising in this way?" Letters, after all, are not the property of the Postal Department. They are merely entrusted to it for transmission. Within certain limits, there can be no objection to thus advertising the service of the department itself. No one objects to finding the postage stamp on a letter canceled by means of the printed legend, "Use the Air Mail." But when the department goes beyond the point of some such advertising, and when it assumes the right to sell all the space above the address on all letters, it seems to be making large demands upon the liberality and patience of its patrons.

What, for example, will be the feelings of the citizen who is, in let us say, the soap business, and who sends out several thousand advertising circulars to increase the sale of his particular brand of soap, when he learns that each of his circulars, upon being delivered, bore stamped across its face an advertisement of the product of his principal competitor? Or of the social service worker who finds that some letters he has sent out to young men urging upon them a higher regard for the moralities have reached them emblazoned with the alleged merits of liquors or tobaccos. This new venture, indeed, would seem to present decidedly questionable aspects from almost every standpoint from which it is viewed.

Editorial Notes

From now until the end of November the two great transportation companies of the Dominion—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National—will be taxed to their limits to carry to the four quarters of the globe what promises to be a phenomenal grain crop. From these and similar reports from the other wheat-growing countries, it would appear that if the world's bread box is not kept well filled during the next twelve months, it certainly is not the fault of the wheat growers.

Government by the people rests on the choice of legislative representatives through the ballot. Every eligible voter who does not exercise the franchise adds just that much strength to the power of self-appointed political bosses. Register and vote!

Premier Poincaré's budget proposes to alleviate taxation on very small salaries, says a Paris dispatch. One wonders if the French journalists' response is personal when the report adds: "The press is loud in praise of M. Poincaré."

Quotation Marks

THE reference department of the library was on the qui vive. A request had been telephoned in for the Latin form of the phrase "on the lap of the gods," and its source. There was need for keenness. The phrase was not of Latin origin, but was from Homer's Iliad, book seventeen, line 514. Although the questioner may not know whether a phrase is from the Latin or the Greek, of course this is no obstacle to the librarian!

However, hunting the source of quotations is not confined to librarians. It is a most interesting game, and has been played by lovers of literature from time immemorial. A phrase is read, it strikes the fancy, it is remembered and used, it becomes public property, a part of colloquial speech; but the source is usually forgotten. Perhaps some friend challenges a quotation, and then begins the hunt to locate the author and give him due credit.

Searching for the authorship of popular proverbs or phrases always has been for me a pleasant diversion. My scrapbook contains several lists of quotations. Some are in the form of questions for which answers had to be found; others give both phrase and answer. My impression is that the Bible leads as a source of popular lines. This is not surprising when you consider that the Bible ranks as a "best seller" not only in English, but in many other languages.

"The apple of his eye" (Deut. 32:10); "at their wit's end" (Ps. 107:27); "Evil communications corrupt good manners" (1 Cor. 15:33); and "in the twinkling of an eye" (1 Cor. 15:52) are not usually associated with the Scriptures, yet there they are! The Pauline epistles contain numerous sayings that have become almost a part of daily speech.

It has been stated that Shakespeare gives us more "familiar quotations" than any other secular writer. He is responsible for "All that glitters is not gold," "make a virtue of necessity," "comparisons are odorous" (not odious), "Screw your courage to the sticking-place" (not point), and many others.

It is interesting to note how many writers have turned to Shakespeare for the titles to their books. William Dean Howells has evidently taken "The Undiscovered Country" and "A Counterfeit Presentment" from "Hamlet"; "A Foregone Conclusion" from "Othello"; "A Woman's Reason" from "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; and "A Modern Instance" from "As You Like It." The last named also gave Thomas Hardy his "Under the Greenwood Tree."

A. S. Hardy doubtless found "But Yet a Woman" in Harry Hotspur's reservation in Henry IV. Mrs. Alexander's "My Ducats and My Daughter" is suggestive of Shylock's passionate cry, and Mrs. Oliphant's "Primrose Path" was pointed out by poor Ophelia. "Olives of Endless Age," the title of H. N. Brailsford's recent book, is taken from one of Shakespeare's Sonnets.

According to my scrapbook lists, Washington Irving gave us "the almighty dollar"; Thomas Tassar gave us "Better late than never" and "Nothing venture, nothing have." Jonathan Swift is usually credited with "Bread is the staff of life," and William Cowper with "Variety is the spice of life." One of my unanswered lists included "All men have their price." It took me a long time to trace this, but I finally came upon it credited to Sir Robert Walpole.

Another phrase which is quoted frequently is "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." This has been traced to John Hamilton (Lord Belhaven). He used it in the Scottish Parliament on Nov. 2, 1706, in a speech protesting

Notes From Moscow

INCREDIBLE as it might have seemed a few years ago, Moscow has become something of a magnet for tourists this summer. Foreign visitors, mostly from the United States, who formerly came to Russia as individuals, or in small groups, now arrive in organized parties numbering scores and hundreds. English is now a familiar language in the corridors of the Bolshaya Moskovskaya, Moscow's largest hotel. The chief Soviet shipping organization, the Sovetgrot, and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries have co-operated actively in promoting this inflow of tourists. The former organization arranges the details of transportation and simplifies the matter of visas, while the latter provides guides and interpreters and arranges strenuous sightseeing programs.

Despite the notable increase in the tourist stream this summer, it may be doubted whether Russia will ever rival the more popular European countries as an attraction for foreign visitors. It is too far off the beaten roads of travel; its sites of generally known historic and artistic interest are fewer; its idea of comfort somewhat too rudimentary. A large number of this year's flock of tourists are themselves Russian-born, or children of Russian-born parents, interested in revisiting the country with which they have some ancestral ties. It is from this category of persons and from students of the new Russian institutions that Russia's "tourists" will probably be recruited for some time.

The little republic of Azerbaijan, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, has just celebrated the sixth anniversary of the introduction of the Latin alphabet, as a substitute for the Arabic characters in which its Tartar language was formerly written. Under the old alphabet only 1 per cent of the Muhammadan population of Azerbaijan could read and write; now the figure of literacy has grown to 13 per cent. Workers who balked at the prospect of learning the highly complicated characters of the old Arabic script came willingly to the night schools in reading and writing which were carried on with the simpler system of Latin letters. The same change is being inaugurated among the other Muhammadan peoples of the Soviet Union.

In conformity with the proclamation of the All-Soviet Executive Committee on the tenth anniversary of the Revolution last November, the seven-hour working day is being gradually introduced in the Russian factories. Twenty-five textile factories, with 115,000 workers, have already gone over to the seven-hour day. In order to prevent a fall in the output of the textile goods which the country needs so badly, 16,000 new workers have been taken on in these factories. A number of metal factories have also introduced the seven-hour day, while in the mines, where the six-hour day is the rule for certain workers, the application of the six-hour day is being extended.

This autumn will witness a strenuous effort to float the largest state loan issued since the Revolution. The loan is for half a billion rubles (approximately \$250,000,000), and the proceeds will be applied to the needs of industry and agriculture. The term of the loan is ten years. Part of the bonds will pay 6 per cent interest, plus premiums, while another part will pay no interest, but will be entirely on a premium basis. The yield of the various state loans issued during the last year was 650,000,000 rubles.

The tractor is playing an important part in compensating for the lack of plow-horses which still number less than 80 per cent of the pre-war figure. Indeed 25,000 tractors, mostly products of Ford plants, are now operating on the Russian fields. Moreover, the completion of a large tractor factory, capable of turning out 20,000 tractors a year, is being hastened in Stalingrad (formerly Tsaritsin). Part of the plant equipment of the large Putilov metal factory in Leningrad is also being adapted to the manufacture of tractors.

ing against the union of Scotland and England. It has also been found in Flavel's "Faithful and Ancient Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances," published before 1691.

According to one authority, Lyly's "Euphues" is the literary nest in which "New broom sweepeth clean," "Penny for your thought," and "No smoke without some fire" were hatched. Heywood's Collection of Proverbs, first issued in 1546, contains such colloquials as "Rule the roost," "Look before you leap," and "Nose to the grindstone." "Castles in the air" is said to have appeared first in Sir Philip Sidney's "Defense of Poesy."

The well-worn admonition not to "look a gift horse in the mouth" has been traced to Jerome in the fourth century, and was later used by Rabelais in France and Heywood in England.

"Have a good cry" is an amusing phrase which is supposed to express a peculiarly feminine desire to let misery reign supreme. Recently I came upon a poem of Thomas Hood's in which he uses this phrase, not in quotation marks, but as his own.

There are many sayings in common use which are not literary. Their origin, too, is half forgotten. One example is the term "Uncle Sam" as applied to the United States. A scrapbook item states that in 1812 the pork that was furnished for the American navy was inspected by a tall, lean fellow named Samuel Wilson, familiarly known as "Uncle Sam." On all the pork barrels he branded the packer's name and also the letters U. S. These initials were not so well known then, as now, and when someone asked what they stood for, the reply was "Uncle Sam," meaning Inspector Wilson. This was passed around as a joke, the newspapers got hold of it, and in a short time the words "Uncle Sam" were understood to mean the United States Government.

I had been told that Samuel Adams (in a speech in Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1776) was responsible for England being called a "nation of shopkeepers"; but upon looking it up, I found that Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, used the phrase in 1766, and that Adam Smith also used it in his "Wealth of Nations."

"Hobson's choice" is a common enough phrase, but how many know its origin? The story centers around Tobias Hobson, who lived before 1630, and who was the first man in England to rent hackney horses. He had many equines and proudly showed them all, but arbitrarily obliged each customer to take the nag nearest the stable door!

The expression "Rob Peter to pay Paul" goes back to the reign of Edward VI of England. At that time, it appears, the lands of St. Peter's at Westminster were appropriated to raise funds to repair St. Paul's in London. Hence the epigram.

"Era of good feeling," a phrase which has been popular with good-will promoters during the past decade, was coined as a headline in the Boston Centinel—note the peculiar spelling!—of July 12, 1817.

In his essay on "Quotation and Originality," Emerson says, "By necessity, by proclivity, and by delight, we quote. We quote not only books and proverbs, but arts, sciences, religion, customs, and laws, nay, we quote temples and houses, tables and chairs, by imitation." In the same essay he also says, "Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it." If we cannot have the thrill of originating flowers and gems of thought, we can show our appreciation by visiting the literary gardens where they may be found; and perhaps we may be pardoned if we gather a bouquet of choicest blooms to adorn our own windows! G. L. M.

Notes From Peiping

NOTWITHSTANDING the order of the Nanking Government that the name of Peking shall be changed at once to Peiping, the residents of this city are continuing to print their stationery with the old name and are otherwise disregarding the decree of Nanking. The change from Peking—Northern Capital—to Peiping—Northern Peace—is to emphasize the removal of the capital to Nanking.

A Yellow Taxicab Company, modeled upon similar companies in the United States, has been organized by a group of Chinese and foreign promoters to introduce this type of taxi service to the Far East. Shanghai and Tientsin are to be supplied with the first yellow taxis, with Singapore, Manila, and other cities to follow. Call stations are to be established near all hotels and amusement centers.

Mukden officials are now paying great attention to the encouragement of sericulture. They have promised special consideration in various ways to those who undertake to raise silk worms or to develop the industry which has proved so profitable in other parts of China.

Toothpicks made in China have practically displaced foreign importations. Although seemingly a small item, it is recorded that prior to the anti-Japanese movement in 1916, more than \$100,000 worth of Japanese toothpicks were sold annually in Shanghai alone, while the consumption of Japanese toothpicks throughout China amounted to about \$500,000 each year. The boycott resulting from the Twenty-One Demands gave the toothpick trade to the United States for a time, but in 1921 the Chinese Toothpick Factory was established and since then others have followed its example.

It is estimated here that Chinese residents of the Malay Archipelago are remitting about \$100,000,000 annually to their relatives in the mother country, while Chinese living in North and South America and Europe are sending another \$50,000,000 annually. According to figures compiled by the Yokohama Specie Bank, based on the years 1924 and 1925, 1,170,000 Chinese live in the Straits Settlements, \$10,000 in the Dutch Indies, and 250,000 in the Philippines. Bank and postal orders show that the Chinese in the Straits Settlements average \$16 each, in their remittances home, those of the Dutch Indies \$13 each and those in the Philippine Islands \$53 each. A total of 2,460,000 Chinese dwell in Annam, Burma, and Siam, and their contributions are estimated to swell the total to \$100,000,000 annually.

The public art museums, established several years ago in the imperial palaces here, are now closed temporarily. The new government wishes to take inventory of the treasures and rearrange the exhibits. The pleasure grounds of the winter and summer palaces, much frequented during the hot weather, are remaining open, as are also the public libraries of the city.

A union of railway employees has been inaugurated here under the leadership of Lee Lo-san, a member of the local committee of the Kuomintang. More than 200 railway workers were present at the first meeting of the new labor union.

Owing to the late rainfall this season in Manchuria, a late harvest is anticipated in most crops. As a result of the great increase in immigrants this year the area of land cultivated is much larger than before, wheat, beans, hemp, millet, corn, and the native grain called kaoliang being the chief crops. Despite the prolonged cold in northern Manchuria together with the scarcity of rain so far, it is believed that the harvest though late will be a good one.